P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,628—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 29, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5308	C. Gadd	17th ,,
* SUTLEJ	4161	G. H. Weston	24th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	15th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4161	G. H. Weston	26th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or abou
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	—	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 23, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 31st May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Magnanzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only ... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :— Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899. Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BURGUNDY WINES.

Burgundy Wines are noted for their Tonic Propeties, and they are especially valuable in the Hot Season in India. T. & Co.'s Brands are very carefully selected, and are in excellent condition.

	Cash. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	43	0	22	8	48	0	25	0
POMARD	25	0	13	12	28	0	15	8
MACON, possessed of fine Flavour and Aroma	23	0	12	12	26	0	14	4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28	8	15	12	32	0	17	8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27	0	15	0	30	0	16	8
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Desert Wine (Pints.)	...	...	30	8			34	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET CUTLERY.

THE COMPANY give special attention to this Department, and keep a well-selected Stock of high grade Razors, Strops, Knives, Scissors, Brushes, and Toiletware generally.

	Rs.	a.
SPECIALTY, the Old English Razor in Ivory Handle, Splendidly Tempered	4	0
BUTLER'S "KEEN" RAZORS. 3 Grades ... Rs. 4-0, Rs. 5-8, and	7	8
ARBENZ "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with 4 spare Blades, in Case	8	0
The "MAB" (Rs. 4), "SAFETY" (Rs. 6-12), KROPP (Rs. 5), and many other kinds in all Shapes and Sizes.		
STROPS, Kay's Self-Lubricating	4	0
The "QUADRUPLE" STROP	2	10

The "ARMY" (Re. 1-8), MAGNETIC (Rs. 2-6), CONGRESS (Rs. 3-9), and others. Razor Paper, Strop Paste, Nail and Toilet Scissors, Knives, Scissors, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, and every requisite for the Toilet.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN :—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

LEMON SQUASH.

(NATURAL LEMONADE FILTERED BRIGHT.)

REFRESHING
INVIGORATING.

ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

IT has been proved by M. GIRARD, of the Paris Municipal Laboratory (vide The Chemist and Druggist, April 8th, 1993), that the juice from which this NATURAL LEMONADE is prepared contains an acid that has the property of destroying the bacilli of Cholera and Typhoid Fever. This Chemist further recommends the use of such a beverage "at all times. and especially during Epidemic."

PRICE Per Quart Bottle, Annas 13.

SOLD BY
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0	PEKOE	,,	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS.
BOMBAY.

BANKING: THE CURRENCY QUESTION AND FINANCE.

	Rs.	a.
Del Mar (Alexander, M. E.)—A History of the Precious Metals, from the earliest times to the present, 1880	6	0
Gibbs (Herbert C.)—A Bi-metallic Primer. An outline of the Present Difficulties, and Arguments in Favour of the Bi-metallic Remedy	0	12
Nicholson (J. S., M. A., D.Sc)—A Treatise on money, and Essays on Monetary Problems, 4th Edition, 1897	5	10
Seymour (Henry)—The Fallacy of Marx's Theory of Surplus—Value, 1897	1	8
Rothwell (W. Thos.)—Bi-metallism, Explained, 1897	3	12
Ridgeway (Wm. M. A.)—The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards, 1892 Published at 20s. for	10	0
Webb (M. de P.)—The Great Power: Its Origin, Use, and Influence. A Brief Explanation of the necessity for Monetary Reform, 1897	2	8
Pixley (Francis W.)—The Profession of a Chartered Accountant and other lectures, Delivered to the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, the Institute of Secretaries, &c., &c., 1897	6	0
Macleod (H.D.M.A.)—The Theory of Credit, 2 vols. in 4 parts, 1889-1891	23	14
Fenn on the Funds.—Being a Handbook of Public Debts, Details and Histories of the Debts, Budgets and Foreign Trade of all Nations, with Statistics elucidating the Financial and Economic Progress and Position of the Various Countries. Revised to date by S. F. Van Oss and H. H. Bassett, 16th Edition, 1898	11	4

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS (SUPERANNUATION) ACT, 1898.

All teachers recognised as certificated by the Education Department, whether now employed in schools or not, have the option of accepting this Act, which came into operation on the 1st of April, 1899. Such option must be exercised not later than the 30th of September, 1899. Any teacher who has not yet received the necessary forms should apply at once to

The SECRETARY, Education Office, London, S.W

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE: WHEELS, ENGINE AND TENDER BROKEN, SCRAP STEEL AND IRON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of.—

	Ts.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.
WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Iron Broken	111	6	0	8
WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Steel Broken	8	18	3	16
Tons	120	4	3	24

Stock can be seen on application to the Wharf. Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th May, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

A FIRM in Karachi is desirous of representing a Bombay Cotton Mill for the SALE of its production both Yarn and Piece goods. Apply "666," care of this Paper.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45, Smart Cape, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

HINDOO CELEBRATION of H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S 80th BIRTHDAY, held at the Queen's Statue, on the 24th inst., PHOTOGRAPHS of this interesting ceremony now on view at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, where orders for copies will be received by the MANAGER.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' & GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Mazagaon, RE-OPEN on June 5th. Address.—Rev. Fr. TOVEY, D. Sc., Head Master, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—Our Dispensing Department is under an expert pharmacist with many years experience in first class Houses.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a young hard-working man for Shop business, salary Rs. 20, apply with good reference and Certificate of previous employment to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

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REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

CABINET ORGANINA, second-hand with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs and each Music Roll is 10 to 25 feet long. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venoogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF THE "KING" CYCLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a consignment of 6 pneumatic "King" cycles by the celebrated Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Co., consisting of 2 Racers, 1 lady's and 2 gent's machines fitted with adjustable handle bars, hygienic saddles, rat trapped paddles, and plated rims, with genuine G. and J. Tyres.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and colored piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat-stands, sofas, easy chairs, etc.

1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in good order.
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 D.-B. gun in case, by Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld.
1 large size Chubb's safe on stand, 34 by 25 by 22 inches, in excellent order.
1 beam scale with weights.
1 lot English and Gujarati books.
24 cases tea dust.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Moosabhoy Adamjee and Sons

Ex. s. s. Vindobona.

173—220, 7319-20—2 cases press copy books,

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Malookbhoy Abdool Gafoor

Ex. s. s. Rothenfel.

M A—368-70—3 cases, each 30 dozen, fancy cups and saucers.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 new victoria, convertible into self-driving.
1 serviceable strong victoria.
1 second-hand glass fronted brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts & Co., with set of ivory billiard balls, champion cues, etc., very little used, French-polished office shigram, handsome light victoria, single harness table ornaments, lamps, Persian carpets, Singer's pneumatic gent's bicycle in good order, a collection of Poona roses in tubs, etc., the property of OSBORNE MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, above Mr. Cursetjee Cowasji Watchmaker's, the valuable and handsome teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, glass and crockeryware, mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late L. KREINER, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, lamps, pictures table ornaments, etc., the property of J. M. F. CARVALHO, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 16th proximo, at 2 p.m. precisely, the effects of the late Mr. HARRY VAN IUGEN, consisting of writing table, folding cot, easy chair, copying press, Cambay carpets, tin trunks, crockery, spoons and forks, cruetstands, dessert knives, double barrelled central fire gun, revolver, wearing apparel, dispatch box, carpenter tools, books, provision, gold and silver sleeve links and buttons, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. D. MCLAREN consisting of gold watch with chain, silver watch with chain, gold studs and links, brooch, diamond rings, pearl scarf pins, silver waistband and cigarette case, wardrobe, single cot, sofa, hatstand, leather trunk and portmanteau, Triumph bicycle with stand, books, wearing apparel, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 prize-bred "Collie" dog. 12 months old. A splendid animal. Never imported a like dog in India. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, by Roberts, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bedroom carpets, table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned walnut cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, etc., etc., the property of N. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E.D. SASSOON & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-4 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12-light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, drawing-room suite, lined with rich tapestry, English and Persian carpets, cabinets, wardrobes, and almyras with mirror glasses, iron and brass single and double bedsteads with spring cushions, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., etc. etc., the property of C. G. GIRO, Esq., Partner, Ralli Brothers.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnut wood square piano, etc., etc., the property of D. H. MACARTHUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR, 2ND FOFALWADY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions of the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1899 at 4 p.m., at the risk and on account of Girdhardas Ghanshamdas, the mortgagor, and of Nandu Damoder, the purchaser of the property, and of Tricumdas Ramdas, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgagee, dated the 28th day of June, 1897, and made between the said Girdhardas Ghanshamdas of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Fofalwady, on the Bhuleshwar Road, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 536-538, new Nos. 2404-603, old Survy No. 60, new Survey No. 533, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Fofalwady Road and partly by the property of Castoorbai, widow of Doolabh Jugdesh, and by the property of Parshotum Chintaman and others, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurander and now of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricumdas Ramdas, on or towards the north by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on or towards the south by the properties belonging to Miss Rosa Maria Esparance and to Castoorbai, widow, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5270 to 5272, and Street No. (8) (1) 9, Fofalwady, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Girdhardas Ghunshamdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	[illegible]
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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
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Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

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J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

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SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	,, 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	,, 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold, Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY................ As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

NOTICE.

I WILL not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the s.s. "MOORGATE."

THS. HARLAND,
Master, s.s. MOORGATE.

Bombay, May 27, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARRANGEMENTS have been made between Mr. THOMAS MASON of 11 Leadenhall Street, London, and Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., of Calcutta, by which the connection which has existed between them since Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co. started business in 1882 CEASED after the 30th April, 1899.

This alteration does not affect Mr. Mason's other business connections in India, and he is prepared to consider any fresh business proposals that may be laid before him.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1899, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1898.

II. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 29th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 17th April, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 25 per Share for the Half-year ending 31st December 1898, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 29th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. to the Registered Shareholders of that day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1899.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the LEASE of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the MATUNGA SALT TALUKA, together with the right to manufacture salt therein.

(1) for two years and
(2) for five years

from the 1st August 1899, viz:—

1. Sulemansha.
2. Shaik Misri.
3. Rowli.
4. Vadala.
5. Siwri.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and should be delivered at the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue S. D., on or before Monday the 26th June next.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue S. D., at noon, on the 26th June next, in the presence of any of the tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with Government who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their tenders, to execute Leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application to the Chief Account Office, Town Custom House, Bombay, or at the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal Rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1888, or any other Act or Acts in force.

H. P. QUIN,
Ag. Collector of Salt Revenue.

Camp Castle Rock, 22nd May, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Dhulia Municipality on a Salary of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 by an yearly increment of Rs. 5.

2. Candidates possessing knowledge of engineering, Office routine and accounts both in English and Vernacular will be preferred.

3. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned.

They will be received up to 10th June 1899.

S. K. DEWBHANKAR,
Chairman, Dhulia Municipality.

Dhulia, 25th May 1899.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. } 1 bon. }	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 8)	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvRs12½	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	397½
Munmar M	100	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	1,000	750	20	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	61?	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	90	1,00	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	50)	dvdRs.2)	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,980
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.31	540 xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	430
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	705
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	365 xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	410
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	.0	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	650
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	250
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	600
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 1	1195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	885
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2250
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs8	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	200
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5½
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	240
Oriental	5,725	625	d 25	dvd Nil	85
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	810
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs3	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	890
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	660
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,875
Soonderdas	760	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	290
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	201
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	655
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	312xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker (Lukhmishunker) Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	24?
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	210
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	375	5,925
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93¾	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	78
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	10	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	25	1000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·0	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2.	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	200	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	63
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,300	251	100	Rs. 14	27xd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h 32m. High water 1-29m. 2-23m. Low water, 7-23m. 8-38m.

Damodher Lukhmidas Mills, 10, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a hockey match between the Gymkhana and a Colaba team, at 5-15, this evening, on the Cooperage.

DEATH OF A PARSEE PRINTER.—Mr. Nanabhai N. Khareghat, who had been connected with the printing line for the last thirty-seven years, died, on Saturday evening, at his residence, near Cheera, Bazaar. He received his early training in the *Bombay Gazette* Press, in which he served for twenty-seven years. When Mr. J. M. Maclean left Bombay he presented him a gold watch and chain in recognition of his services. For the last ten years he was Superintendent of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* Press. Only last year one of his daughters passed the examination of L. M. and S. He leaves behind him seven daughters and two sons to mourn his loss.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Tamatave, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day and to-morrow.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Ibo, and Chinde, per extra s. s. Lawada, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Wednesday.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Thursday.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Constable Munshi Hasan Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Ellahibux Madarbux, a Mahomedan of bad repute, with theft, from the station yard at Mahim, of a bundle, containing goats' skins, of the value of Rs. 50. About 3 a.m., on the 9th instant, a police sepoy, doing duty on the road between Mahim and Dadur, noticed the accused passing along the road with a bundle on his head. On being questioned, the accused said that he was a dhobie and was going to the Dhobie Ghat at Mahaluxmi with dirty linen. The policeman was not satisfied with the explanation, and asked the accused to open the bundle, when the latter threw it on the ground and took to his heels, but was pursued and arrested. He was taken to the railway station at Mahim, where on enquiry it was ascertained that the bundle was stolen from the station yard. The accused admitted nine previous convictions, and was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

INDORE.

INDORE, one of the important towns in Central India and the residence of the Governor-General's Agent, did not fail this year to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in a befitting manner. A Durbar was held at the Residency, at 8-30 a.m., when almost all the principal residents and nobles present in the station assembled together. In the evening his Highness Mahrajah Holkar paid his usual official visit to Colonel Wyllie, the officiating Agent, Governor-General for Central India. The Residency garden was well decorated and illuminated with Chinese lanterns of various colours, electric light, etc. The scene was pleasing and gay. All the European officers, civil, and military, and ladies were invited to dinner by Colonel Wyllie. The public also did not fail to come forward this year and join in the celebration. Rao Saheb Madhowrao Vinayek Kibe, of Indore, invited a few people to a meeting at his bungalow. Rao Saheb Bhandarkar, Assistant Surgeon, Charitable Dispensary, presided. A speech was read by the young Kibe Saheb himself.

Raja Dharma Chandra, son of Raja Deen Dayal, Photographer to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, who has lately come to Indore from Bombay for change of air, took a special and keen interest in the celebration of this auspicious occasion. The spacious house and garden belonging to him were all around beautifully lighted with coloured lanterns. He convened a meeting of the nobility and gentry of this station, consisting of Nawab Umrao Bahadur, of Banda, Nawab Sirdar Bahadur, of Banda, Rao Sahib Damodar Rao the Raja of Jhansi, Rao Bahadur Ramchander Hanmantram, etc. Nawab Umrao Bahadur, of Banda, was elected to be the chairman by Raja Dharma Chandra, seconded by Mr. Peter Fernandez, pleader, Raja Dharma Chandra then made a short but excellent speech, followed by the chairman, Nawab Sirdar Bahadur, of Banda, Rai Nanakchand, and Mr. Mahomed Hoosen, Deputy Inspector of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department. This is the first time that a meeting of this nature has been convened in this station. We hope the loyal example set by Raja Dharma Chandra will be followed by the residents of this place every year.

BHERMATOR.

MAY 26.

A Jasan ceremony was held here in honour of the birthday of H. M. the Queen-Empress of India in Umrigar Agiary, on Tuesday last, when prayers were offered to Almighty God for the longevity of H. M. the Queen-Empress. At the close of the ceremony Mr Hormasji Umrigar said we did nothing beyond our duty in thus assembling, because all nations are happy under H. M. the Queen's reign.

The Taboot procession started at about 5 p.m. on Sunday last, and the affair did not terminate until 10 p.m. The procession paraded through the principal streets. There were about 40 taboots made here. Amongst them the one belonging to the Imperial Lancers party was the best, and exhibited good workmanship. It was accompanied by Several Lancers on horse back. several punjas were also constructed.

AHMEDABAD.

The Parsee community of Ahmedabad met at the local fire-temple on the 24th instant, on the occasion of the Queen Empress' birthday, to offer prayers for her Most Gracious Majesty's long continuance in health, happiness and prosperity. After the Jasan or thanksgiving ceremony, Khan Bahadur Jehangirji Pestonji Vakil addressed the meeting, expatiating at some length on the many claims of Her Majesty to their respect and gratitude. Mr. E. D. Talati, Head-master of the local High School, and Mr. K. N. Wadia, a member of the Parsee Panchayet, also delivered sermons befitting the occasion.

Khan Bahadur Jehangirji then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Talati and Mr. Wadia for their able addresses, and after it was carried by acclamation, refreshments were served in the dining hall.

Mr. M. P. Mody, barrister-at-law, gave the toast of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was responded to with great enthusiasm, all present standing.

THE PARSI MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of members of the Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Ashburner presiding. The report of the managing committee for the year ending 31st December 1898 showed that in the past year 38 new members joined the association, of whom 20 were males and 18 females, 99 members proved defaulters. At the end of the year there were in all 1,972 members, 786 males and 1,186 females. 172 members died during the year, their nominees receiving Rs. 35,236. In accordance with a resolution of the managing committee, a bonus was declared, and a sum of Rs. 15,292 distributed among the members. The association has now at its command a fund of Rs. 87,780.

It was resolved on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Maneckshaw Byramji Master, to adopt the report and the audited balance-sheet.

Mr. Naoroji Shapurji Virajogi moved, and Mr. Jamaspji Ruttonji Master seconded, that Messrs. Cursetji Cowasji Suntoke and Rustomji Dadabhoy Panthaky, the retiring members of the managing committee, be re-elected. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Rustomji Muncherji Machliwalla proposed, and Mr. Cowasji Hormusji Rao seconded, and it was carried that the appointment of Mr. Jamshedji Cursetji Jumshedji, Dastur Kaikhosbro Jamaspji Jamaspasana, Messrs. Pestonji Byramji Dantra, Cursetji Framji Merchant, and Jamshedji Burjorji Screwwalla as members of the managing committee be confirmed.

Dr. Rustomji Dadabhoy Karanjia proposed that Messrs. Rustomji Eduljì Mistry and Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner be appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Mr. Jamaspji Cursetji Madon seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Commander C. T. Denny arrived in harbour on Saturday morning at 5 a.m. from Aden, with the English Mails of the 12th instant. She left Aden on the 22nd instant at 1 a.m., and in the Gulf of Aden to Long. 65 E. She experienced fresh S W. to W. S. W., thence moderate westerly to arrival. No rain fell at sea during the voyage, but there was considerable swell from W. S. W. across the Arabian Sea. Commander Denny also reports that on the afternoon of the 26th instant in Long. 70° 30 E. passed through a great number of snakes, averaging 2 feet in length, brown and yellow striped. Heat was excessive across the sea. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Blakesley Brig-Genl
Bateson Dr Vaughan
Hunt Mr A E
Hunt Miss A E
Lord Rev H F
Marriott Lt J B
Murrell Army Staff Sergt and Wife
Parker Mrs Geo
Reilly Lt-Col R E D
Sutherland Capt
Wright Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Mr H F
Blane Major C F
Broughton Lt H D
Carnduff Mrs
Chalmers Capt R E
Clarke-Iervoise Lt C
Dane Mr L W
Daly Mr Allan
Frodsham Major W H
Ferguson Capt J W
Hamilton Major D R
Hickie Capt A F
How Mr D P
Ilott Mr
Leveson-Gower Capt and Mrs
McEwan Mr K
Ogg Lt W M
Porter Mr C L
Raikes Mrs
Swayne Major A F
Simmons Mr Theodore

FROM BRINDISI.

Beauchamp Major
Hughes Capt G E
Willis Mr R A

FROM GIBRALTAR—Martins Mr J Tereira
FROM MALTA—Reade Lt H

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	2	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	4	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	15
Total	21	25	97
Same date last year	23	16	95

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	12
G Mahim and Worlee	2	3	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	13	16	103
Total plague deaths to date	46,457	40,425	
Same date last year	16	9	63

BANDORA.

There was no attack and no death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on 27th instant.

DAMAUM.

"The plague mortality at Lower Damaum on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant was respectively nil, 3 and 1, while on the same dates last year it was 8, 6 and 6. There was one death from plague at Upper Damaum, where dead rats have been appearing up to date. The people are much displeased at the receipt from the "Adjutant de Campo" of Goa, of a reply to Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala's telegram to His Excellency the Governor General of Portugues sent on behalf of the people requesting to allow the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Pinto, to remain here for some time, to the effect that "Exigency of Public service prevents" His Excellency the Governor from complying with your request." It is said that out of six Professors attached to the Medical School at Goa, three including Dr. Pinto have been absent and their places are substituted by new men and the head of the Board of Health has communicated his urgent desire to the Governor General to see Dr. Pinto taking up his place and hence the difficulty in His Excellency's way to comply with peoples request. It may be stated the last case of plague in the first epidemic was on the 3rd August 1897 and in the second on the 25th September 1898 and it is therefore feared that the present third epidemic may remain working for some time before it dies out.

THE DHOBIE STRIKE AT OOTACAMUND.

The history of the recent dhobie strike at Ootacamund is instructive. In his report on the unhealthiness of the station in June last year, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras wrote regarding the dhobies that they "have a most abominable practice of washing soiled linen in the foul streams at Kodapamund, Vannarpett, and in the natural drains carrying off the sewage from the Mettucherry and Kandal Valley. Under section 188 the Council has the power to prohibit dhobies using the foul water of such places for the washing of linen. Properly constructed washing platforms, supplied with tap water should be provided and their use enforced. Buildings for the storage of solid and clean linen with laundry arrangements should also be provided, and only such dhobies as are licensed should be permitted to wash soiled clothing." These instructions, with others on various sanitary matters, were committed to the consideration of a sub-committee, sitting under the presidency of Colonel Garwood. This sub-committee generally evaded its obligations, alleging as a reason for so doing that as the head of the municipal executive did not give effect to any suggestions made for the sanitary reform of the town, and as to make such suggestions in this connection would be a waste of time and a work of supererogation, they omitted to do so. Mr. Butterworth, the Collector, on the sub-committee's report being placed before the Council for consideration, proposed that it should be entirely set aside, and that a fresh sub-committee, under his own presidency, should be nominated. This was done, and it was on the recommendations of the Collector through this sub-committee that the Board took action and required the dhobies to provide "buildings for the storage of soiled and clean linen." This action Mr. Weir, the Collector, has now pronounced *ultra vires*, and set aside under the powers conferred upon him under section 35 of the amended District Municipalities Act. Here then we have the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras prescribing a reform that was urgently necessary and the Collector of the District prescribing the manner in which that reform was to be carried out. Mr. Butterworth, too, was an officer of Government credited with having a very extensive and intimate knowledge of municipal administration acquired in the Secretariat—and yet what he advised is deliberately set aside by his successor on appeal. All this may be strictly in accordance with law, but as a matter of policy it is wrong and calculated to discredit a public body which has already been similarly discredited by the action of Government, as in the late order for the custody and administration of the Ooty gymkhana ground.

PRINCE STCHERBATOFF, President of the Russian Imperial Agricultural Society, recently visited London with a view to discussing the best means of strengthening commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia, and it is reported from St. Petersburg, met with a most favourable reception on the part of the mercantile community. The society has now appointed a committee for the early organisation at Moscow of an Anglo-Russian Agricultural Commercial and Industrial Exhibition. The committee will shortly hold its first sitting under the presidency of Prince Stcherbatoff.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·339	SSW	2	114·6	82·1	30	...	0·99	−3·73
Sirsa	29·393	SE	10	111·3	92·6	30	?	...	...
Delhi	29·405	W	9	110·7	89 9	32	...	2·16	−1·54
Agra	29·412	SW	11	110·5	94·4	35	...	2·39	+0·41
Cawnpore	29·397	W	5	112·0	93·0	24	..	0·73	..
Allahabad	29·382	W	10	112·6	91·2	29	...	2·20	−0·15
Jhansi	29·467	WSW	8	112·4	92·7	37	...	2 06	+0·06
Jacobabad	29·396	SE	7	122·0	83·0	67	...	2·05	+0·71
Karachi	29·498	WSW	12	91·9	82·7	80	...	0·36	−1·48
Jeypore	29·517	WSW	14	108·6	85·9	47	...	0·95	−1·12
Ajmere	29·521	W	16	105·1	82·0	65	...	1·53	−0·50
Deesa	29·598	SW	17	104·6	80·0	62	...	1·14	+0·38
Ahmedabad	29·632	SW	7	104·3	82·1	59	...	0·60	..
Bhuj	29·563	WSW	23	97·3	79·1	73	...	0·23	−0·44
Jamnanar	29·5·9	SW	27	96·6	80·2	60	...	0·04	...
Rajkot	29·6·0	S	17	102·9	77·5	73	...	0·34	−0·43
Bhavnagar	29·617	SW	17	102·6	1	68	...	0·13	...
Veraval	29·63	WSW	15	86·1	81·8	82	...	0·35	..
Neemuch	29·599	WSW	24	101·5	77·5	63	...	1·94	+0·36
Indore	29·629	W	13	99·6	76·1	71	...	0 81	−0·69
Saugor	29·548	W	13	104·3	83·6	58	...	1·20	−1·83
Jubulpore	29·526	W	6	104·6	79·1	46	0·13	1·22	−2·09
Hoshangabad	29·635	SW	7	101·6	86·2	52	...	1·16	−1·43
Khandwa	29·6 1	W	8	102·2	80·1	57	...	0·7	−1·03
Raipur	29·508	SSW	5	103·0	87·4	30	...	4·37	+0·95
Nagpur	29·565	WNW	12	109·2	86·0	48	...	1·22	−2·43
Amraoti	29·627	W	c	103·3	80·8	58	...	2 31	−0·64
Akola	29·654	WNW	16	105·3	79·5	51	...	1·60	−1·54
Surat	29·660	SW	12	94·2	81·6	67	...	0·18	−0·22
Malegaon	...							...	...
Bombay	29·718	WSW	10	91·8	81·6	72	0·07	1·78	+0·45
Poona	29·709	WSW	20	95·5	72 4	54	...	3·08	0·11
Ahmednagar	29·700	WSW	15	99·4	73·0	66	...	2·42	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	99·3	70·7	56	...	3·75	...
Sholapur	29·726	W	22	101·2	73·0	4	...	1 26	−2 03
Ratnagiri	29·743	Calm	5	90·9	80·9	77	0·05	1·48	+0·03
Belgaum	29·728	WSW	20	89·3	67·8	87	...	5·57	−0·73
Goa	29·762	ESE	7	91·0	80·3	79	...	9·97	...
Karwar	29·760	Calm	3	90·2	78·5	87	0·10	8·92	+3·83
Mangalore	29·720	Calm	3	90·3	78·9	80	0·04	18 25	+8·21
Calicut	29·788	SE	8	89·2	73·0	90	0·82	31·93	+15·44
Cochin	29·795	Calm	...	85·0	75·	91	1·17	43·88	+16·66
Bangalore	29·775	WNW	8	89·7	65·3	83	0·03	13·53	+1·15
Secunderabad	29·677	W	13	106 2	78·9	40	...	2·99	−1·47
Masulipatam	29·617	WNW	11	100·2	81·5	70	...	15·58	+5·55
Bellary	29·763	W	11	101·2	77·3	44	...	4·87	+0·20
Cuddapah	29·710	NW	M	104·2	85·0	57	...	11·41	+3·73
Madras	29·656	WSW	10	102·5	82·5	59	...	33·65	+11·06
Coimbatore	29·776	WSW	5	92·9	71·6	63	...	11·12	+1·04
Trichinopoly	29·715	W	8	103·8	77·3	75	0·72	26·87	+12 96
Negapatam	29·718	S.W	9	99·5	79 9	60	...	54·65	+21·55
Colombo	29·838	SW	16	85·0	77·0	8	0·58	55·37	+2·31
Aden	29·799	Calm	7	96·8	83·8	73	...	1·56	−1 76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Karachi, a brisk rise at Secunderabad and Bellary, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere, Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon, Gradients are steep,

Winds are south-easterly at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Goa and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 23 miles an hour at Bhuj and Secunderabad. 20 at Poona and Neemuch, 24 at Nagpur, 22 at Deesa, 20 at Allahabad and Ajmere, 18 at Rajkot and Sirsa, and 16 at Karachi, Agra, Verawal, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Bombay and Belgaum.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jacobabad, and the minimum 5° to 15° in excess in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Saugor and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 122° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1'17"), about three-quarters of an inch at Calicut and Trichinopoly, about an inch at Jubbulpore and Colombo and a few drops at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Bangalore.

The weather conditions appear to be favourable for rain all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay. Gradients are steep, and strong winds with gales are likely to blow over the greater part of the country. Winds are strengthening in force at Colombo, and the sea is rough and conditions are favourable for rain.

The Mail steamer "Clyde" left Aden on the 22nd and reports having experienced up to Longitude 54° E., light to moderate southerly to south-westerly winds and occasional passing clouds, thence to Longitude 59° E, moderate to strong monsoon, passing clouds and a moderate southerly to south-westerly swell; to arrival this morning, moderate west-south-westerly winds, passing clouds and a moderate following sea. Vessels passed through quantities of snakes, 2 and 3 feet in length with yellow bellies and brown backs with stripes, from 4 to 7 p.m. on the 26th

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Saturday.—The Barometer continued to fall over Northern India, but the fall ceased over Peninsula and has been succeeded by slight rise. Pressure is now very low and very largely below normal over Punjab and Gangetic Plain, and gradients are very steep over North-Western and Central India and rather steep over Bay; Winds are variable in Punjab, Weasterly along the foot of Himalayas, Southerly in Burma and generally between North-West and South-West elsewhere. Winds are fresh to strong, in many places, but particularly so over North Bombay, Central Districts of India and across the Peninsula; heavy general rain has fallen in Burma; while showers have occurred in parts of Assam, Bengal and West and South of Peninsula, Bassein has received ten, Tavoy six and Mergui and Bhamo over three inches. The heat is greater than usual except in Burma, Gujarat, Berar and the Bombay Deccan; the excess is very large in Punjab. The Mail steamer Clyde, which reached Bombay this morning, experienced between Longs 54 and 59; moderate to strong monsoon, passing clouds, and moderate Southerly to South-Westerly swell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·709
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·8
General Directions of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	217
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·01
year	1·58
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MAY 27.

10 p.m.	84·6

SUNDAY.—MAY 28.

6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	88·8
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	88·8

COLONEL CHARLES HAY, late Bombay Staff Corps Warden of Christ's Hospital, and Ethel Frances, eldest daughter of Colonel Everad Stepney Milman R. A. Governor of her Majesty's Prisons, Holloway and Newgate.

THE marriage of Montague Merton, eldest son of Montague Cochrane Barker, Craven House, Hampton Court, and Maud, daughter of the late Andrew Chad Barnard, Bengal Civil Service, will take place at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, on June 12.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour* without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BISHOP LINDEN AT LANAULI.

All Catholic Lonauli was astir early on Sunday the 21st. instant quite anxious to welcome their Bishop. At the appointed hour, the Right Rev. Dr. Belder-Linden arrived, and was received at the railway station gate by the Rev. Vicar, Fr. de Monte, who was accompanied by the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and some other parishioners. The Bishop's arrival was hailed with a salute of 40 fog-signals, the sounds of which reverberated in the air, as the Valunteer band played a lively march. Then a move was made for the picturesque hillock, on which St. Joseph's church is situated, and Mr. Green, had a good likeness of Bishop Linden taken out. After that Mr. Whitty stepped forward and read an address of welcome on behalf of the parishioners. His Lordship thanked, in very appropriate terms, Mr. Whitty and the parishioners for the hearty welcome, they had accorded him, and expressed the great pleasure he felt to be in their midst. He was delighted also to hear of the various improvements in and around the Chapel, in the School and the Cemetery. His Lordship was much pleased to see the parish-school flourishing, through the unflagging efforts of the Vicar and the assiduity of the head-teacher. Bishop Linden next alluded to the presence of Rev. J. B. M. de Souza among the other Fathers. His Lordship added that the veteran and exemplary missionary, whose Golden Jubilee had lately been celebrated with much *eclat*, had done yeoman service for many, many years in stations like Satara, and Kholapur now under his Lordship's jurisdiction. His Lordship concluded with a pathetic *fervorino* on the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

OPIUM SPECULATION AT SURAT.

A CASE of considerable interest is being heard in the Court of Rao Bahadur Jivunlal Lakhia, City Magistrate, Surat, in which forty-seven persons stand charged, fourteen with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gaming therein. The accused, it appears, were arrested while speculating in opuim figures on the 28th April last, by Mr. Motilal, City Police Inspector, in the Compound of Gosawi Maharaj Temple at Kela pith. Mr. Rugnathji V. Tatia, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Messrs. Bulwantrao, Surbhai and Chunilal, local pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Rugnathji, in opening the case remarked that many families had been ruined and promising young men had blasted all their future prospects since the introduction of this new form of gambling. The speculation was introduced into the city at the time of the first outbreak of plague in Bombay, when a large number of persons from Bombay took shelter in the city and they were responsible for the mischief.

Mr. Motilal, City Police Inspetor, was the first witness examined yesterday. In explaining the system of the speculation he said that at the time of arrest a board with closing telegraphic quotations of opium from Bombay and Calcutta was taken possession of by the Police. On the board were quoted the rates from Bombay and Calcutta, which were shown to be Rs. 1,122-8 and Rs. 1,116 respectively on that day. The addition of the two figures came to Rs. 2,238-8 which sum divided by two came to Rs. 1,119-4. The last figure in the sum of rupees was 9 and those who had betted on that figure were declared winners.

The evidence of the Government Telegraph Master was next recorded while on Saturday another witness was examined, after which counsel addressed the court.

THE LEVEE.

THE Duke of Connaught held a Levee at St. James's Palace on May 5. There was a large attendance. The naval and military services were well represented. A bitterly cold north-easterly wind prevailed, but many tempted by the occasional outbursts of sunshine walked down to the Palace. The approaches were lined by considerable crowds. The police, in honour of the occasion, wore their Jubilee and other medals. Among those present were Prince Francis of Teck. Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr Balfour, Lord Kimberley, Sir Wm. Harcourt, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the United States, French, Spanish and Turkish Ambassadors, Mr Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, Lord James of Hereford, the Austrian Ambassador, Sir F. Knollys, and the Swedish, Japanese Belgian Netherlands Persian and Haytian Ministers. The Duchess of York and her three children watched, from the windows of York House the brilliant scene in the courtyard below. The following were among the presentations made to his Royal Highness:—

Buller Gen Right Hon Sir Redvers GCB. KCMG. VC
Cox Capt C F, NSW Lancers
Davis, Mr W S, on appt. as Assistant Political Agent, Malakand, India
Deane, Major H A Indian Staff Corps
Naoroz Hormusji Naoroji Mody.
Shanker Lal Batra
Markham, Lt-Gen Sir Edwin, K C B, Governor Royal Military College
Naylor, Lieut Harry Trevor, 6th Bo Cav
Whitcombe, Capt E G R 6th Bo Cav

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain J F Withers will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Caithness, 2,22 tons, Captain J J Proud, will sail to-day, for Hamburg and London, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,011 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Bombay, 2,019 tons, Captain T Turner, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Jeddah 17th May, with a cargo of specie and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Wilbond, Mr and Mrs Betham, Mr Jumabhoy Shroff, Mr F F Lobo, Mr and Mrs Rodrigues and infant, Major Steuart, Mr Fernandes, Mr and Mrs Clifton and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra 782 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Collins, Mrs Skinner, Major Hobbs, Mr Dunn, Mr Nicolas, Mr Shonbridge, Mr Meneer, Mr and Mrs Benwell, Mr Batson, Miss Ellis, Mr Cowasjee, Mr A Husien and 21 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Bombay s	Turner	Jeddah, May 17.
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden, May 22.
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, May 25.
28	Scindia s	Smith	Calcutta, May 2.
	Ravenshoe s	Peegelby	Cardiff, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Merkara s	Kedslie	Calcutta, &c.
	County of Ayr sp	Walker	Melbourne.
	Sutlej s	Weston	Aden.
	Nawab s	Crebbin	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Caithness, Proud, for London, etc.
" Ujina, Withers, Calcutta.

The steamer Clyde, entered for loading on Saturday for Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Devonshire s—410 bales cotton fly, Madon Bhimjee; 300 cwt Manuere, K D Framjee;
Britannia s—8 bales wool, and 74 bales goathair, H O H Hassum.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—72 1-2 cwt condiments N R Jussawalla; 100 cwt Mother of pearl shell Megjee Mahomed and Co. 105 bales skins and hides, Hajee Mamed Aba; 16 bales woollen carpets, 3 cases silver inlaid vionware, 4 bales embroidery 2 bales colored print, 1 bale Satranjee S J Tellery and Co. 312 cwt black pepper, Bharmal Punsee.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—950 cwt myraballams, Wagjee Bechur.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—12 bales cotton colored print, 12 packages embroidery, 1 bale satranjee 3 bales woollen carpets, 1 case wooden furniture, 1 case ornamental shields, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florida s—3999 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co.
Idar s—2000 cwt poppyseed 12311 cwt rapeseed 3515 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Devonshire s—10 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 82 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy; 2000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed 1000 cwt poppyseed Glades and Co; 90 bales hemp, P Buimjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Meredian s—1000 cwt poppyseed, 1000 cwt myraballams, 6689 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt rapeseed K Nixon and Co 495 bales cotton, Prier de Sadne and Co 1000 cwt myraballams, Jethabhoy Premjee; 1000 cwt weedseed Bauer Krause; 4000 cwt rapeseed, Glade and Co
Caithness s—1004 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—1050 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Clan Macneil s—650 cwt Casterseed, Volkart Brothers, 1004 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 330 bales A Blascheck and Co; 1919 1-2 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.
Clan Macneil s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—83 cases opium P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—300 bales twist The Union S and M Co; bales twist Tata and Co.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.
TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES.
ESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 55 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.
AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406 SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
12-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished), Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

CONSOLS declined 1-4 per cent. in London yesterday, to 109 7-8; French Rents 1-4 per cent., to 102 1-4; and Indian Sterling Loan 1-2 per cent., to 115 1-2. Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·20 1-2 fcs. and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £67. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in value, at 28 1-16d. per oz.; and 1-4 cent. in New York, at 61 1-4 cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4 87 1-2 dollars. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.; Discount on both short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent. The shipments of Specie comprised £100,000 in Silver and £30,000 in gold to Bombay, and £60,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

To-day Consols further declined 1-16 per cent., to 109 13-16. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4, Paris Exchange on London at 25·20 1-2 frs., and Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent., to £66 15-16. Bar Silver was unchanged at 28 1-16d. per oz.; also in New York, at 6 1-4 cent, per oz., demand exchange on London being 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·87 3-4 dollars. Discount on 3 months' sight short London Bills and on 6 months' Sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 1-2 per cent.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 30s. per 492 lbs, April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; White Karachi at 28s., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; Red Karachi at 27¾s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton market was closed yesterday, and will remain so until Monday. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending on Thursday (a broken week, owing to the occurrence of holidays) were 32,000 bales, being 42,000 bales less than in the preceding week; and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 31,000 bales lower, at 41,000 bales. The week's Imports fell away by 4,000 bales, to 32,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 24,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,477,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 6 1-4 cents per lbs.; Futures were 3 points lower, both for August and December, at 5·89 and 5·95 cents. per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

There was no change again to-day in New York in Ready Mid.-Uplands, 61 1-4 cents per lb. being still quoted; while Futures were lower by 1 point each, at 5·88 and 5·94 cents for August and December respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

In the local Cotton market there has been a steady feeling to-day, but only a very small business is reported done. Exporters bought 200 bales Bhownuggur at 134 per candy, 300 Oomrawattee at 126, and 400 Kukana at Rs. 136.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are firm in tone, with a small business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,354	bales.
Wheat	52,035	cwts.
Linseed	10,496	"
Rapeseed	10,732	"
Gingellyseed	1,403	"
Poppyseed	2,448	"
Castorseed	2,912	"
Rice	3,299	"

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months sight Credits, and rates remained thereat throughout the day with no business of importance reported either way, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 15-16d.		"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
France	1·59 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull in tone with 101 7-16 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents. 101 1-2 for Account, and 94 to 95 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Central India Mill are Rs. 5 higher; Colaba Land and Mill, Currimbhoy, and Queen have declined Rs. 10 each; Tapti Valley Railway are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, and Bank of Bengal Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67
Bar Silver	28 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

PENANG, MAY 26.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Japan, to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

The P. and O. Coy.'s steam-ship Parramatta left Hong-Kong en route to Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th inst.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. DESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th May, 1899.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 25th instant—Gunner A G Warberton.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd May, 1899:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 20th May, 1899	2,073,200
3. Balance to be remitted from 21st May, 1899, to 31st March, 1900	14,926,800

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius 5 p.m. on Monday the 29th instant.

Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Delagoabay Mozambique Cable interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	5	50 p.m.	3	53
Teheran	28	1	32 p.m.	0	14
Suez	24	1	50 p.m.	—	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 28th May, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	27	—	10
" Karachi	—	6	—	3
" Madras	...	25	—	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CASSELS—April 23, the wife of the Rev. Wilberforce Cassels, Vicar of Hayton, Retford, and Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, of a daughter. (Jessie.)

MARRIAGES.

COX—DE VOS—May 1, Alfred Harold Lisant Cox, Surg. R N, H M S. "Victory," to Evelyn C de Vos, second daughter of J G de Vos, Esq., of Ceylon.

GNANAOLIVU—DANIEL—May 24, at St Peter's Church, Tanjore, by the Rev W H Blake, B A, Principal, St Peter's College, Tanjore, assisted by the Revs Isaac Gnanaolivu, uncle of the bridegroom, S Gnanamuthu, M A, and P G Simeon, B A, Balaraj Gnanaolivu, B A, Assistant, St Peter's College, Tanjore, eldest son of the late Rev Joseph Gnanaolivu, of St Paul's, Vepery, Madras, to Paripuranam Mangalammal, daughter of Mr Isaac Daniel, B A, Vice-Principal, St Peter's College, Tanjore.

DEATHS.

FENNELL—May 11, at the Royal Hotel, Mysore, George Alfred, the beloved son of E A and I M Fennell, of Suntikoppa, Coorg, aged 1 year and 11 days.

SMITH—May 24, at Vepery, Madras, Laura Susan, the wife of Mr J Smith, Retired District Munsiff of Nellore.

MILLS—May 2, at Holly Hill Yateley Hants, aged 49, Sophia Eliza, the beloved wife of Deputy Surgeon General John Mills, late Bombay Medical Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1899.

THE Blue Book containing the Countervailing Duties in India Act, and the correspondence that preceded its enaction, have been laid before Parliament by command of her Majesty. Mr. J. M. Maclean lost no time in asking that a day should be set aside for the discussion of the Act question, in the light of the important revelations as to the real source of the recent legislation. This was an imputation that Mr. Chamberlain was the prime mover in the matter. Mr. Balfour blandly replied that the subject was undoubtedly interesting, but the necessity of getting through supply by a certain date left no time available for its discussion. It would have been well if the Leader of the House of Commons stopped there. But the temptation to put the honourable member for Cardiff in his place, while indulging in a polite sarcasm to the address of Sir Campbell Bannerman and Sir William Harcourt, who were sitting at arm's length on the Opposite benches, proved irresistible. Mr. Balfour supplemented his official *non possumus* with the remark that if the recognised leaders of the Opposition desired to propose a motion the Government would fix a day for it. He was taken at his word. Sir Henry Fowler rose and gave notice of a motion to suspend the operation of the Act until the House had an opportunity of discussing it. The result will be a full dress debate, followed by a vote approving of the Act by the full Government majority. As Mr. Balfour said the motion is in effect a vote of censure, and the supporters of the Ministry, perhaps the solitary with the exception of Mr. Maclean, will take care that it is decisively defeated. Meanwhile the Act is in operation, so no harm is done. 'It is difficult to see what fact or argument for the disallowing of the Act can be found in the exhaustive papers laid before Parliament.' Facts and arguments in support of it are abundant, and we will venture to say irrefutable. We in India have been long familiar with them. They were resumed and enforced in the clear and well reasoned speeches of Sir James Westland and the Viceroy when the Bill was before the Supreme Legislative Council. The first important document in the collection is the Note drawn up by certain leading mercantile firms in Calcutta and transmitted to Government by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on March 1, 1898. It covers well nigh the whole ground from the economic point of view. The Imperial Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, published in 1890, noted that India had lost the Continental markets to which she had previously exported sugar. The tide had already set the other way, for India was then importing three hundredweight of sugar for every one exported.

Dr. Watt presciently observed that this importation of sugar, coming from the countries that were formerly the best customers for Indian might become very serious indeed for the sugar industry in this country. The foreign article is consumed by the well-to-do classes, the bulk of the population not habitually using sugar, and preferring the coarser Indian produce for the rare occasions on which they indulge in any. The raising of the price of imported sugar by a countervailing duty does not therefore touch the masses; the burden, if any, being borne by the comparatively rich. In England the cheap bounty-fed sugar is consumed by all classes; it cheapens the breakfast table of the democratic electorate. Mr. Chamberlain, though Colonial Minister, with the groans of the ruined population of West Indies ringing in his ears, could plead the difficulty of imposing a countervailing duty to benefit a trade in cane sugar of only 250,000 tons per annum, while interfering with a beet sugar trade of 1,500,000 tons. That, he declared with some reason, would be an awkward and unscientific way of doing things. But as the Note points out, it would be both seemly and scientific in India, where the interests of the majority—the cultivators and the consumers of raw sugar are concerned,—to tax the small well-off minority to preserve a large trade from being ruined by unfair competition. There is no question of imposing a duty to protect cane sugar. The Mauritius can send its whole output of 100,000 tons per annum to the Indian market; it will enter free. So will the cane sugar of the West Indies and other dependencies of the British Empire. Clearly the sacrosanct principles of Free Trade are no wise threatened. The cry of "Protection" was received in complete ignorance of the facts. Perhaps it might not be uncharitable to conclude that the desire in some cases was to practice on the credulity of the British public and make them believe that one of the most revered idols of the market place was threatened by irreverent hands. It was even sought in some quarters to make political capital by imputing to the Colonial Secretary's desire to do a good turn to the Mauritius who induced the Secretary of State to order the Government of India to legislate against bounty-fed sugar. Even were that the case there would be nothing criminal in a Minister recommending one of his collegues to take a course reasonable in itself and essential to the presentation of an important Indian industry. Lord Elgin's Government in May last year, while recommending that India should be represented by Mr. Ozanne—as the Bengal Chamber had suggested—at the Brussels Conference to be held in the following month, declined to levy countervailing duties as suggested in the Note just referred to.

The Conference having separated without any definite result in July, Lord George Hamilton asked the Government of India to state their views more fully now that they were aware of the attitude of the Foreign Governments. In the meanwhile strong representations on the subject were received from the Governor of Mauritius, Sir Charles Bruce, showing that at the instance of the Chambers of Bengal and Upper India, the local Chamber had passed a resolution praying that the produce of that Island should be placed on an equality with bounty-fed beet sugar by the imposition of countervailing duties. It is not necessary to impute to Mr. Chamberlain either praise or blame for a measure suggested by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and dictated by the instinct of self-preservation. A strong memorial on the subject was addressed to the Queen by eight thousand planters, merchants and others connected with the sugar industry in the Mauritius. It was far better that they should take that straightforward step instead of flirting with proposals for annexation to the United States which have been amongst the incidents of the agitation in the West Indies. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Chamberlain instigated the West Indians to take that highly objectionable course. The Mauritius has a special claim on the consideration of the Government of India, for the inhabitants are largely composed of natives of this country or their descendants. There was nothing sinister or improper in recognising that claim and requesting Lord George Hamilton to bring the subject and that of coolie emigration "to the special notice of Lord Curzon of Keddleston in order that they might receive his attention at the outset of his term of office." These two questions are intimately connected. In a letter from the Colonial Office to the India Office, dated January 7, in the present year, it was very reasonably pointed out that the industry which enabled the sugar-growing colonies to employ Indian coolie labour might be destroyed if the bounty system continued unchecked. The check could only come from countervailing duties or penal clauses. Mr. Chamberlain gave it as his opinion—and surely he does not stand alone in that view—that there is no valid economic argument against countervailing duties; the question is entirely one of policy and expediency. Both are clearly on the side of the Legislation of March last, which has rescued an important Indian industry from impending ruin.

THE well nigh insuperable difficulties that rendered the labours of the Anglo-American Commission abortive have made negociations for the reassembling of the Commission nugatory. Canada is now as determined as the United States not to yield an iota of what she claims to be her rights, and the result is a deadlock. She insists upon the recognition of her claim to a part of the Alaskan border land, including a part of Klondyke. Lord Salisbury was in favour of a graceful concession; but Canada will make none. The United States, following their usual methods in such cases, threaten to retaliate by raising the tariff on Canadian produce. The reply will be an export duty on rough timber to cripple the American saw mills that obtain their supplies from northern forests. They also threaten to put a heavy duty on nickel exported to the United States, where it is in great demand, Canada having a practical monopoly of the supply of that metal, now largely used for hardening steel and other manufactures. The cross purposes of the greatest British colony and the United States which have rendered futile all negociations, undertaken in the flood time of reawakened affection between the States and the Mother Country, do not seem to inspire much confidence in the outcome of the proposal for a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration laid before the Peace Conference by Baron de Staal and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The idea is making good progress, we are asked to believe. But a telegram of the same date tells us that the *Times* has advised British capitalists to ignore the Russian Railway loan M. de Witte is proposing to raise in London. Part of the money would be used to make a railway linking up the Russian Military railways in Manchuria with Pekin, and thus, in our view, make China the helpless vassal of the Northern Colossus. The Russian press is full of the bitterest denunciation of the insatiable greed of Great Britain, which is accused of the design of annexing the whole of the Yangtse Kiang Valley. With so much distrust and ill-will it is scarcely to be supposed that the Powers making the proposal for a Court of International Arbitration would ever consent to entrust their vital interests to that or to any tribunal. It is now acknowleged that the Conference will not effect anything in the way of arrest of armaments, the object for which it was originally convened.

THE Amateur Golf Championship has been won by Mr. John Ball, junior, who has exhibited very consistent form this season. This coveted honour is not new to Mr Ball, who has held that proud title in 1888, 1890, 1892 and 1894, while in 1895 he was defeated in the final by Mr. L. Balfour Melville. The Amateur Champion last year was Lieut. F. G. Tait, and this mail brings news that he won the St. Andrew's Medal with a return of 80, made under not altogether the most favourable of conditions. The home papers also give an account of the spring meeting of the Lytham and St. Anne's Club, when Mr. Ball showed magnificent form. On the second day he literally swept the board, as he not only secured the scratch prize, but in addition both also the first handicap prize and the first sweepstake. He completed the course, which is long and difficult, in 75 strokes, which is a remarkable feat under any conditions. The first eight holes were played in a blinding rain, and this circumstance adds to the brilliancy of his play. The Championship was played at Prestwick this year, and it is worthy of note that it was on this historic course Mr. Ball first gained the Amateur Championship in 1888. Mr. Ball is a native of Liverpool, which district possesses some of the finest amateur golfers in England or Scotland. It is worthy of note that Mr. Harold H. Hilton, the open Champion in in 1892 and 1897, has not yet secured the Amateur Championship, though he has been runner up on three occasions. Mr. Ball is the only golfer who has held both the open and Amateur Championships, and this feat he accomplished in 1890.

THE epidemic of cholera which is raging in Karachi is of a particularly malignant type, and the proportion of deaths to the number of attacks is even greater than plague. Fortunately cholera visitations remain only for a short period, but the mortality is appalling. At present it is confined to one portion of the city, and as is often the case with pestilential attacks, in that part inhabited by poverty-stricken people. It is said the cause of the outbreak may be attributed to the consumption of water and mash melons, which are largely purchased by coolies. Unripe or overipe fruit is very unwholesome, and in order to stop the spread of choleraic germs the Karachi papers are calling upon the authorities to stop the sale of this fruit. Such a step would be very difficult of adoption, as a man has a perfect right to buy what he desires to eat with his own money. If, however, the chief cause of the epidemic is due to the consumption of water melons, such knowledge has only to become known to the people, who would safeguard themselves from refraining to make purchases. Karachi has had an unfortunate experience recently; it has only just recovered from plague, and the vacancy created is filled by cholera. The last annual report of the City Administration showed that in combating the former their treasury was severely drained, while the present epidemic is certain to add to their financial distress.

WE are informed on good authority that Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal that the University examinations should be made by compartments has not been sanctioned by Government. There was a very strong, though fortunately mistaken belief even in well-informed quarters, that the proposal in question was sanctioned. Everyone interested in the prestige of the University, and desirous of upholding the accademic value of its degrees, will rejoice that the belief was unfounded. On the other hand, measures will be adopted to safeguard examinations against the occasional vagaries of examiners by having the marks awarded by each checked by another examiner.

THE three men who have been arrested in connection with the derailment of No. 8 up-train near Palghur, will be tried at Dahanu before Mr. Wood, First Class Magistrate, Thana District, to-day.

THE Sodality of the Immaculate Conception for the men of the Cathedral parish, founded by the late Rev Father Th. Hauser, S. J., in the year 1874, celebrated its silver jubilee yesterday. Services were held under the direction of his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.

WE are sorry to announce the death, in Paris of Miss Henriot, the only daughter of Mr. Charles Henriot, formerly Manager of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris in Bombay, aged 4 years and seven months.

LIEUTENANT WINWOOD, shortly succeeds Captain Kenuard, as Adjutant of the 5th Dragoon Guards, on the latter's tenure shortly expiring.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, 1st Bengal Lancers, will officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bengal Command, *vice* Major Steele, on a year's furlough.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, 24th Gurkhas, is selected to succeed Captain Kerr as Recruiting Officer of the Gurkha district at Gorakpur, as Captain Colomb has been appointed Second-in-Command for the 42nd Gurkhas.

WHATEVER other advantages it may bring, the resettlement of the Darjeeling Terai, arrangements for which began as far back as December 1893, will not profit Government. The cost, though under 7 annas an acre, is a little over three times the increase of revenue obtained.

THE rumour current for some time back, that the higher powers had vetoed a military steeplechase meeting in the Punjab, was somehow a rumour which military men were chary of believing. It is, however, we are given to understand an absolute fact that the military authorities have imposed a veto.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided that a member of the Indian Civil Service, who is the son of a Native of India by an English mother, is ineligible for exchange compensation allowance. "It follows," says the Government of India, "that an officer of similar descent appointed in India is also ineligible."

A MYSORE Government Notification, dated the 14th instant, has declared the town of Tumkur free from plague from that date, there having been no cases reported in that place for the past ten weeks. The medical examination of passengers from Bangalore to Mysore and Nanjangud has been discontinued from the 16th instant.

NEWS has been received of the death, on the 16th instant, of Mr. H. F. Ouraet, Sarsubah (Commissioner) of Malwa in the Gwalior State, at Ujjain, after a short illness. He had rendered valuable services to the State for over 20 years, and in respect to his memory, Monday the 22nd instant, was observed as a close holiday throughout the State.

THE Mysore Government has approved of the levy of an Octroi tax on certain goods which may be imported into the Bangalore Municipal limits. The matter will come up before the Commissioners at their next meeting. A similar tax was sanctioned for the C. and M. Station a short time ago, so that both City and Station will be able to work in conjunction.

FOUR of the seats on the Bengal Legislative Council, to wit, those held by Babus Norendra Nath Sen, Saligram Singh, Kali Charan Banerjee and Surendra Nath Banerjee, become vacant in June and July. The municipalities of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions will this years have the privilege of selecting one candidate each for nomination to the Council and in accordance with previous practice the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta University Senate will be invited to submit names.

AS a result of the recent examination, twenty-three members of the Volunteer Corps, including one officer, five non-commissioned officers, and seventeen volunteers, have been granted ambulance certificates. The ambulance class in Simla was first started some years ago by Surgeon-Major Addison, who was an enthusiast in the matter and took considerable trouble with his classes, and used to hold regular ambulance parades on the Ridge. Since then the matter has received regular and steady attention, and a fairly large number of men in the corps now hold these certificates.

THE Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling is an excellent institution, and we are glad to see that its usefulness is likely to be extended. It has been decided to add a new block, containing an operating room, four bedrooms for patients and quarters for two nurses, the cost of construction being provided from Provincial Funds and the Committee of the Sanitarium bearing the cost of equipment. Patients will be admitted at all times of the year, and if unable to pay the usual charges they will be admitted free. Last year 311 inmates of the Sanitarium completely regained their health, and 63 were "greatly benefitted."

A UNIQUE C. M. Centenary gift was that received in Palamcotta at the offertory service held on the 12th ultimo, when a box containing Rs. 100 was included. This amount was supposed to be made up of 100 coins of each variety from half a pie to eight annas, including 1 1-2 pieces. Thus the head of the family gave 100 pieces of eight annas each, the wife 100 pieces of four annas down to the servant 100 one pie pieces, while the box contributed 100 half-pies. The total collections at the service were valued at no less than Rs. 1,000, and besides the above included cheques sacks of grain, jewels, and money.

THE attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the frequent to the recurrence of urgent demands for stores which allow a very brief space of time for their purchase and shipment. The prevailing habit or making these urgent demands, and the consequent necessity for hurried action in this country, are injurious to the interests of the public service, inasmuch as they tend to lower the quality of the articles supplied, and to enhance their cost. The Secretary of State, therefore, requests that the Government of India will give such directions as will lead all indenting officers to make estimates of their requirements at the earliest possible dates, so that the necessity for acting under pressure in England may arise as seldom as possible. At the same time the Secretary of State recognises the fact that occasional urgent demands are unavoidable, and these, when they are received, will in all cases be complied with as speedily as may be practicable. The Government of India accordingly directs that all indenting officers shall estimate their requirements of European stores at the earliest possible dates, and that urgent demands for any such stores shall only be made when unavoidable.

IN connection with Mr. Cotton's schemes for the development of Assam, there are several projects under consideration for the construction of light railways, chief among which is the Mangaldai Tramway scheme, which has a length of thirty-five miles and is estimated to cost Rs. 6,65,000. Its original promoters have abandoned the scheme, but it has been taken up by another firm. Projects for over 200 miles of light lines are under consideration on which it is proposed, if the necessary capital can be found, to spend about forty-seven lakhs of rupees. They are designed to connect up the outlying districts of the numerous tea gardens, especially in Sylhet and Cachar, with the main line of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and if they are all eventually carried out the problem of the communications of Assam will have made a good start. Those who remember the state of communication in the earlier days of the tea industry, when it was considered nothing much to lie by for a time on a sandband, and compare them with the present day railway and river communication, will admit that the province has made rapid progress.

THE War Office has decided that the unvaccinated wife or children of a soldier cannot be allowed to be brought into contact with the troops or with other families of soldiers in such a way as to jeopardise their health. The unvaccinated wife or family will therefore not be allowed to live in barracks nor be conveyed to any foreign station at the public expense.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at the Foreign Office on May 9. The Ministers present were:—The Marquess of Salisbury, the Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Right Hon. A. Balfour, Earl Cadogan, the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. H. Chaplin, Viscount Cross, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Hamilton, Lord James of Hereford, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Right Hon. W. H. Long, Sir M. White-Ridley, and the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie.

A STATEMENT that Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has been chosen as the second Conservative candidate for Cardiff is without foundation. The borough of Cardiff only returns one member to Parliament. At the suggestion of Mr. Maclean, M.P., who recently met Mr. Churchill in India, where he was on duty with his regiment, the Cardiff Conservative Association sent him an invitation, which Mr. Churchill accepted, to pay a visit to Cardiff on Wednesday, May 17, to open a new Conservative Club, but the visit has no ulterior purpose.

THE McGill University of Montreal has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has accepted the honour, saying: "It is a matter of peculiar pride to me that the suggestion should have come from Canada, the elder sister of the new nations within the empire." This is the first University degree which Mr. Kipling has accepted. Mr. Kipling and his family left Lakewood, New Jersey, on May 9 for Morristown. Mr. Kipling has almost entirely recovered his strength during his stay at the former place. He will sail from the United States for England in the latter part of this month.

THE Duke of Cambridge on May 8 opened the "Greater Britain" Exhibition at Earl's Court. After making a tour of inspection round the exhibition—in which he did not include a visit to the "Savage South Africa" show—the Duke formally declared it open. He was entertained to luncheon by the directors, and in proposing prosperity to the exhibition, dwelt on the importance of promoting closer intercourse and good feeling between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies. Mr. P. Cremieu-Javal, chairman of the exhibition committee, Mr. J. W. Taverner (Minister of Agriculture, Victoria), and Sir Horace Tozer (Agent-General for Tasmania), subsequently spoke.

AT the salon of the Royal Society of British Artists on May 6 Sir Richard Temple delivered a lecture in which he spoke eloquently of "India as a Field for Art." The atmosphere of India was, he said, perfect in quality and harmony, and the sunshine combined clearness with exquisite delicacy and absolute power. Words and pictures, he urged, were entirely inadequate to describe the variegated beauty and characteristic charm of hill and valley, river and mountain, forest and flower, while the richness of the flowing robes and brilliant raiment of the people were all in keeping with the picturesque surroundings of our Indian Empire. Sir Richard Temple promised, amid applause, to lecture at some future date before the society on the Himalayan regions of snow and cloud.

AT the annual meeting of the West Monmouthshire Conservative Association, held at the Assembly Rooms, Ebbw Vale, on May 8, under the presidency of Dr. W. E. Williams, it was unanimously resolved to invite Dr. Jameson to contest the seat at the next election in opposition to Sir William Harcourt. There was a large gathering, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The "Press Association" is authorised to make the following announcement:—"Dr. Jameson leaves for Rhodesia on Saturday next, and for the present is not in a position to decide what, if any part he may hereafter endeavour to take in political life in England. He values very highly the unexpected honour done him by the Unionists of the West Monmouth Division in unanimously inviting him to contest the seat against Sir William Harcourt at the next general election, and he will feel it to be his duty to take the earliest opportunity after his return to England of conveying to them personally his reply to their invitation."

THE Duke of Devonshire was the principal guest on May 10 at the annual dinner of the Central Association of Bankers and the Association of English Country Bankers, held at the Hotel Metropole, and, responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," proposed by the chairman, Sir John Lubbock, referred to the healthy and sound state of trade and business throughout the country, and to the absence for many years of anything like a financial panic. He vindicated the Budget proposals of the Government as resting on sound financial principles, and referred to the recent agreements with France, Russia, and other Powers as evidences that the Government were pacifically inclined, and not disposed to embark in any policy of reckless adventure. The agreement with Russia as to China did not secure for us an open door in that country, for it was directed to a totally different object; but we should have an open door in China as long as she could fulfil her treaty engagements, and when or if she was unable to do so, arrangements would have to be made to deal with the the new state of things.

THE Rev. G. Tonge presented the report, which stated that the total income had increased from 38,296*l.* to 46,115*l.*; but the expenditure had also risen to 46,878*l.*, and would this year be at least 49,000*l.* The society's staff of missionaries in home connection had risen from 212 to 220. At least 200,000 women were coming yearly to the society's hospitals and dispensaries. The report was adopted on the motion of Miss Scovell, seconded by the Rev. W. Banister. On the motion of Miss Swainson, seconded by the Rev. H. H. Rugg, a resolution was carried acknowledging thankfully a large increase in contributions, but expressing a deep conviction that a steadily growing income was needed for the maintenance of those who volunteered for service among the women of India and China. Sir Charles Elliott strongly commended the work of this and cognate societies, as he had seen it carried on in Assam, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces of India. This society was working unweariedly in four ways—the education of women, the visitation of zenanas, itinerary work, and the treatment of the sick in hospitals and dispensaries. The education of girls in India was making steady progress; there were 365,000 girls now under instruction in State and other schools; but the State schools could not teach Christianity, and if the Bible was to reach the women of India societies like this must be well supported.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS CASE: REVISION TO BE CONSIDERED TO-DAY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Court of Cassation will consider the Dreyfus revision report to-morrow.

Officers are forbidden to attend the Court.

MAY 27.

The Reporter of the Court of Cassation has pronounced in favour of a revision of the Dreyfus' sentence and a new trial by Court Martial.

The Court will undoubtedly endorse the report.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S RETURN.

The French Government has decided to alter the hour fixed upon for Major Marchand's arrival in Paris, on Tuesday next, in order to prevent untimely demonstrations.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, who is returning home on leave, has stopped in Italy to recuperate.

DEATH OF ROSA BONHEUR.

MAY 26.

The death is announced of Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated animal painter.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A prominent delegate at the Peace Conference at the Hague states that, according to the first exchange of views, the Conference is certain to effect something regarding arbitration, and also humanizing war; but is unlikely to effect anything in the direction of disarmament beyond making recommendations to the Governments represented.

A PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

MAY 27.

Both Sir Julian Pauncefote and Baron de Staal have introduced at the Peace Conference a proposal for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, and the idea is making good progress.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The insistence of Canada upon her full claims to the Alaskan border, comprising a portion of Klondyke, has caused a deadlock in the negotiations for the reassembling of the Anglo-American Commission.

Lord Salisbury was prepared to make a compromise on this particular point.

America now threatens to enforce a retaliatory tariff against Canada.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Times*, reverting to the action of Russia at Peking, advises British capitalists to ignore the Russian railway loan which M. de Witte is proposing to raise in London.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. John Ball, junior, has won the amateur golf championship.

QUARANTINE AT GIBRALTAR.

There is quarantine at Gibraltar on all arrivals from Alexandria.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SUCCEED WITHOUT MORE VOLUNTEERS.

Uneasiness is felt at Washington owing to the latest news from Manila, which shows that it will be impossible to establish American supremacy in the Philippines without more troops, and this would involve a fresh call for volunteers, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the measure.

CRICKET NEWS.

MAY 26.

In the cricket match between Middlesex and Gloucester, the latter team was beaten by seven wickets.

The Australians have beaten Lancashire by an innings and 84 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by 241 runs.

MAY 27.

In the cricket match between Sussex and Somerset, the latter team was beaten by an innings and 49 runs.

Surrey has beaten Cambridge by 171 runs.

Worcester has beaten Oxford by seven wickets.

The match between Leicester and Derby resulted in a draw.

THE INDIAN CAVALRY DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The Indian Cavalry dinner was held at the United Service Club on Saturday. Plain clothes with minature medals and orders were worn. Fifty sat down. Among the hosts were Generals Sir Montague Gerard Maitland and Elliot, every branch of the Native Cavalry Service in India being represented by Colonel Mackenzie, the oldest Cavalry officer present, who took the chair. The guests included the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Edwin Collen, the Military Member and Sir Alfred Gaselee, Quarter-Master-General.

After the Queen's health had been drunk, the Chairman proposed the Viceroy's health, saying that he hoped his reign would be a peaceful one—a sentiment which was received with murmurs of dissent by the Cavalry officers. His Excellency's health was drunk with cheers, an extra cheer being given for Lady Curzon. His Excellency, in replying, said Colonel Mackenzie's wish for peace during his tenure of office did note appear to meet with the approbation of the Cavalry officers present. If war did occur, he knew the Indian Cavalry would do their duty well—the sons of India led by the sons of Britain.

The Commander-in-Chief's health was drunk, and he replied shortly. Colonel Alexander next proposed the health of General Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, who in replying said that when he joined the Native Cavalry thirty years ago the Assami used to sell for Rs. 700 to Rs. 800, whereas it is now difficult to get sowars to join with Rs. 200, the balance having to be lent from regimental funds.

The Viceroy then proposed the health of the Chairman, Colonel Mackenzie, saying that he felt himself little qualified for this task as Colonel Mackenzie had joined the Army in 1855, some years before he came into existence.

The party broke up at 11-30.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

COLOMBO, MAY 27.

The Inspector of the Ceylon Pearl Banks reports the disappearance of promising oyster beds off Kalaitiou since the last pearl fishery year—1891. There is no prospect of another for several years, making the longest break during the British occupation.

THE STATE RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUND.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS.

*SIMLA, MAY 26.

The State Railway Provident Fund rules of last year are made applicable to Madras, South-Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Indian-Midland, Southern-Maharatta, Bengal-North-Western, Robilkhand-Kumaon, and the Burma Railways. The question of their application to the G. I. P. and the Bombay and Baroda lines, whose boards have also agreed to join, is standing over, pending the settlement of the question of the extent of their application to existing subscribers.

Regarding the first mentioned lines the subscribers will be permitted to choose between the old and new rules, and European and Eurasian subscribers of 20 years' standing and upwards, who elect the old rules, will, on retirement to Europe, America, or the Colonies, also obtain the advantage of the payment of their compulsory deposits, with bonus, at a rate of one and sixpence.

The resolution adds that the condition of having their existing and future deposits recast and kept on a sterling basis does not apply to subscribers to funds covered by this resolution, as the assets are invested in certain classes of securities prescribed by rule and cannot, like the assets of State Railway funds, be held at interest by the Government. The latter, however, are prepared to consider proposals for modifying rules 3 and 4 as far as Railways worked by Companies are concerned. Pensioned officers of Government, serving a company on a railway which adopts these rules, although they will be permitted to elect for the new rules, cannot have their deposits paid at the rate of 1s. 6d. unless they have more than 20 years' service during which they were earning no pension. Officers who are earning pension while serving a company cannot under existing orders subscribe to the provident fund in the case of railways worked by companies to which the new rules may be eventually extended. It will be a condition of their adoption that all railway servants on transfer from a State railway to any line worked by a company or *vice versa* shall have their provident fund accounts transferred, also provided that the transfer is made with the consent of the manager or agent and without break of service.

THE CALCUTTA JUDGESHIP.

The "Gazette," Home Department, states that Mr. A. P. Handley officiates as Judge, High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr. Jenkins, appointed Chief Justice, Bombay.

IMPROVED FINANCES.

The Finance Department states the total Civil Revenue, directly brought to account last month, amounts to Rs. 517 lakhs as compared with 504 lakhs for the same month last year, the improvement being chiefly due to better receipts under the heading of opium.

EXEMPTED FROM IMPORT DUTY.

Machinery for casting type is exempted from Import duty.

LITIGATION CASE TRANSFERRED TO BOMBAY

Transfer of Criminal Appeal, Crown vs. Ihs anali Walad Gulam Nabi, is transferred from Sadar Court Sind, to the Bombay High Court.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The "Gazette," P. W. Department, announces that Mr. H. H. Gahan, Superintending Engineer, retires with effect from the 20th instant.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

DECREASE OF 35 LAKHS.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

A statement, by the Accountant-General, P. W. D., appears in the "Gazette," of the transactions of the East Indian Railway last year (1898) as they affect Government. It shows a net profit to Government after paying working expenses and deferred annuities of one and a quarter crores, which is the largest on the record. This profit represents 7·83 per cent. on capital invested by Government in the Railway, and as the burden which Government bears in respect of this capital is only 5·45 per cent., there remains a clear profit to the Government of 2·38 per cent., which is accruing although the charges debited to the account include a sinking fund that will wipe out the bulk of annuities in 1953, when the line will consequently become almost the freehold property of the Government.

A heavy drop has taken place in the Indian Railway earnings since the commencement of the current financial year. The traffic receipts from the 1st April to 13th May, now published, are no less than thirty-five lakhs behind those of the corresponding six weeks of last year. Of this decrease the Great Indian Peninsula Railway accounts for twelve lakhs, the North-Western for eight lakhs, the Bombay and Baroda for four lakhs, and Madras, the Rajputana-Malwa and East Indian lines for two lahks each.

ANOTHER RIFLE ROBBERY ON THE FRONTIER.

A small party of Waziris attacked five Zhob levy sowars, on the night of the 25th, in a pass between Mir Ali Khel and Girdao, killing one levy, wounding another, and carrying off two rifles. Major Alban, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, has started in pursuit.

A MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE.

A slight disturbance occurred in Dera Ghazi Khan on the occasion of the Mohurrum through a number of Hindu Bunnias endeavouring to prevent the passing of the procession. None were killed, however, and order was restored by the police, who arrested the principal offenders.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

A further small outbreak of plague has occurred in the village of Jainpur, Hoshiarpur District, where twenty cases have been reported during the past few days. The disease must have been going on there for some time before it was discovered, the first intimation of its presence having been the finding of no less than eleven cases together.

THE CHAMKANNIS' FINE.

NO FEAR OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

News received to-day from the Chamkanni country shows that all fear of further trouble in that direction is now over. A few rifles have still to be surrendered but these are coming in gradually, the delay being due to the fighting which has been taking place amongst different sections of the tribe on the subject of the share each is to pay of the British fine. This fighting has been of a quiet but sharp nature, several maliks having already been killed.

Everything is quiet on the British border of the tribe, however, and no disposition to raid is reported. In the meantime Amritsar jail still contains some 109 Chamkanni prisoners, captured in the recent foray by Captain Roose Keppel, and these will be kept and not be set at liberty until the whole of the fine is paid up.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Captain Thomson, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, succeeds Captain Carleton as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Major G. H. Moore officiates as Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, vice Colonel Penrose, officiating as commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, while Major Jones, from the latter corps, becomes Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion.

Major F. J. Doyle, I. M. S., is transferred to the Medical charge of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Colonel Mallins, retired.

It is notified that all Royal Engineer officers who do not contribute to any other established mess will be required to pay to Head-quarters mess at Chatham one days pay of rank annually.

From the "Gazette," Home Department, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilkins, I.M.S., Bombay, is re-posted to military employ.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Five cases of plague were reported on Friday, and one death, which occurred in Fenwick Bazaar ward. Six other deaths from the same cause, and these occurred on previous dates. It was also reported on Friday that the general death rate for the day was seventy compared with sixty, the average for the previous five years. Of twenty-five wards in city there were deaths in every ward on Friday, except Burra Bazaar, Waterloo Street, Bamun Bustee, Watgunge, and Garden Reach. A Kirtan party, composed of traders and merchants of Ramkrishnapur, will parade the road this afternoon from Howrah Bridge to Ramkrishnapur to offer thanksgiving for abatement of plague in that locality. The Howrah public are raising a subscription for a similar procession.

SIMLA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

There was a fair attendance, and fine weather prevailed. The Viceroy's staff entertained a large party to tiffin on the ground before the races commenced.

HURDLE HANDICAP RACE.

Mr. Smith's Gaythorne	1
Maharaja of Patiala's Dustpan	2
Major Turner's Talkover	3

Won by a length.

LONGWOOD STAKES.

Mr. S. J. S.'s Salotri	1
Maharaja of Patiala's Mitre	2
Mr. Duckett's Baroness	3

SNODON STAKES.

Captain Lethbridge's Ploughboy	1
Mr. S. J. S.'s Squint	2
Captain Marker's Viva	3

MAHAN STAKES.

Major Little's Masoor	1
Captain Fienne's Jovial	2
Mr. Smith's Orator	3

Match—Colonel Sandbach's Brown Sherry against Captain Wigram's Cocktail.—600 yards. Cocktail won easily.

SIMLA CUP.

Maharaja of Patiala's Little Jane	1
Mr. Otto's Fuchs	2
Earl of Suffolk's Ariel	3

FAREWELL STAKES.

Captain Lethbridge's Ploughboy	1
Mr. Cavendish's Balm	2
Sir Partap Singh's Little Snipe	3

INCREASE OF PLAGUE AT BELGAUM.

POONA, MAY 23.

Plague is increasing again in Belgaum, six cases having occurred amongst the sepoys in the barracks. The 26th Madras Infantry, on Wednesday last, were turned out from barracks and placed under canvas behind the Railway station. Dr. Nightingale, on plague duty, and who was transferred to Sholapur, has been ordered to remain at Belgaum.

THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

NAGPUR, MAY 27.

A meeting of all members of the Signallers' Association of Nagpur section was held here to-day, when a similar resolution was passed as was arrived at by the other meeting of the Association.

Telegrams have also been received from the Poona, Wardhaganj, and Raichore sections to the same effect.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *vs* ROVERS.

THESE teams met to play off their first fixture of the season on the Cooperage ground, on Saturday evening, before a large concourse of on-lookers. The match attracted great interest amongst the partisans of both clubs. The Rovers were unable to put a strong team in the field. Referee Nicoll set the teams agoing at 5-30, and the Rovers, having won the toss, took advantage of a strong breeze blowing towards the Bandstand end Reid kicked off, but the Gymkhana made little progress before they were turned about. The Rovers' forwards took up the running, and full of play, they rushed the ball on the Gymkhana goal, but Hunter and Ross were equal to the task. Latta and Scrafton showed up brilliantly, and Fischer backed them up well, but the shooting was weak and badly directed. The Rovers could not break through the Gymkhana defence. The Gymkhana forwards were never dangerous and seemed unable to judge the ball against the wind. Ultimately they settled down and the game assumed a more open nature, and both sets of backs were kept busy, but the goalkeepers were little troubled and no score had resulted at half-time. The Rovers had the best of the game in the early part of this half, but the Gymkhana held them safe and pressed in the latter period. On resuming the Rovers made a forward movement, but were checked, and with the assistance of the breeze the Reids and Williamson were conspicuous for smart play. The latter, a Rugby man, has developed into a first class Association forward, and it was he who pierced the Rovers' defence from a fine pass from Reid. Howson made a gallant attempt to save the shot, but just fell short of it, though he touched the ball. The Gymkhana still continued the pressure. Howson saved two hard low shots, and immediately afterwards punted away a beautifully placed corner from Boyes. Scrafton now changed to the half-back division, and with his assistance the Gymkhana were driven back and the Rovers' forwards once more had a look in. Ross and Hunter, however, were very safe and allowed them no liberties. Crawshaw tried a long shot, but it missed. Reid broke away, but was pulled up just as he was becoming dangerous. A foul against the Gymkhana was nicely placed by Scrafton, and Thomas should have scored, but he missed his kick and the ball went past. No further scoring took place and the game ended in a win for the Gymkhana by one goal to nil.

The game was very evenly contested all through, one side having the advantage and then the other. The Gymkhana forwards, however, shot better and the Rovers spoiled many chances through bad shooting. It may be that it is because there are many Rugby players in the Gymkhana, but certain members have a bad habit of holding an opponent and using the arms more than is necessary in Association Football. Comber in the Gymkhana goal got little to do. Hunter and Ross played well, the former being best at close quarters. Moore and Stephens did well at half, but want more judgment. Gray played the man and seldom got the ball—a process he should reverse. The Reids and Williamson were the pick of the forwards. Boyes and Hart lay too far out and seldom got a chance. Howson kept a splendid goal for the Rovers. Walton was the best of the backs. All the forwards excepting Witham played up to form, but were badly supported. Fischer pluckily played the game through, although far from well. Lyons is the best of the new recruits and will improve with training. The next meeting between the teams should be an interesting game. The following were the teams:—

Gymkhana—Goal: Comber; Backs: Ross and Hunter; Half Backs: Stephens, Gray and Moore; Forwards: Boyes, Reid, Reid, Williamson and Hart.

Rovers—Goal: Howson; Backs: Lyons and Walton; Half Backs: Crawshaw, and Substitutes; Forwards: Latta, Witham, Scrafton, Thomas and Fischer; Referee: Mr. Nicoll.

SIMLA IN SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

IT is difficult to know why the season is always so late in beginning in Simla. Society, all but its Punjabi element and the casual dweller in hotels, arrives early in April. This year our first dance was on the 19th of May, and the State ball falls on the 29th. Dances in Simla form the key-note of the season. Nothing begins until they do. I am not the most vigorous of diners-out, and would not pretend to trust my own experience, but many butterflies who flutter nightly from vol an vent to marrons—moths, perhaps, they are—have told me that hardly one of these accustomed hospitable boards begins to creak until after the signal of the "first dance" has gone abroad. A good deal of the delay may be accounted for by the difficulty of getting "settled." Almost everybody flits in Simla from one house to another at the beginning of the year. There is always a little mud castle on the opposite side of the khud that for some reason would suit one better. It is nearer the church or Army Head-quarters, or the Foreign Office, or the club. It has a better view of the snows, or it gets more of the sun. The Simla tenant is continually bettering himself. The whole official population so constantly shifts that there is always an opportunity for this. It is exceptional to have lived more than three years anywhere, and naturally few people are so lacking in enterprise as to spend more than one in the same house. So there is a great settling in process every April which landlords and bazaar mistries seem in league to make as long as possible. Skilled labour is scarce in Simla. The only thing that abounds is the coolie. Even masons are few, and paper hangers not to be had for love or money, while the whitewasher not only mixes his whitewash on the verandah, but proceeds to sit down in your compound and make his brush. It is fatal to venture upon fresh paint; they have a secret in the bazaar by which it continues to come off on your hand for weeks after it is applied. The paint of one year is usually dry by the next, if the rains have not been heavy, but it is better to let the previous tenant do it. Durzies are also scarce in the spring, and the absurd person who calls himself upholsterer. All these things conspire to make it a long time before the lady-log are ready to receive, but I hardly think they account for the whole delay in the beginning of hospitalities. It is rather, one fears, that the social function in Simla is somewhat a perfunctory one. So much of it is based on expediency, so many people "have to be" invited, that the whole thing is privately considered a bore and tacitly relegated to the furthest point possible in the course of the year. It is one thing to ask one's friends to dine, it may be quite another to ask one's burra saheb and such other burra sahebs as may be meet for his company. The point of expense comes in forcibly too. No grilled bones and bottles of beer, but everything on strict party lines, and if you can't subscribe to them, you had better not try. There is also the irritation of knowing that so much and so much is "expected" of you. I think I should regret any but the most glorious social position that gave people the right to "expect" things of me. This, however, has nothing to do with the dance of last week given by some members of the U. S. Club in the Town Hall. It was in every way a good dance, pretty, luxurious, most judiciously composed as regards the proportion of men to ladies, and enjoyed with much spirit from beginning to end. The draping of pale pink and green was extremely effective, and the chairs and sofas, of which there were plenty, were not placed in corners which invited pneumonia from draughts. Both the Misses Leiter were present, Miss Daisy looking exceedingly handsome in a simple turquoise blue satin with heliotrope orchids in her hair and gown. These young ladies, by the way, seem to be heartily enjoying the Simla season. They do not share the penalty of comparative isolation which visits their distinguished sister, and dine and dance without the bounds of prescribed formality of Viceregal Lodge. They start shortly, despite the heat, on an extended tour throughout the great cities of Northern India, visiting Delhi, Agra, Benares and Lucknow, whence they proceed to Calcutta. Here they embark for Colombo, where they are due next August on their way back to America.

Seldom has a better opportunity been afforded for the outside public to see the Simla official world than was given at the great thanksgiving service at Christ Church on the Queen's birthday. Attendance there in full dress, by the whole of the officials, was at the request of the Viceroy, who was himself present with Lady Curzon. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, the Home, Legislative, and Finance Members of Council, the Secretaries with their Deputies of various grades, the heads of the great services, and the crowd of higher officials connected with the Government of India and Punjab Secretariats, were there in all the gorgeousness of uniform, military, political and civil, the smart frocks and bonnets of their womenkind adding to a spectacle of colour that was almost unique. As befitted the occasion the ceremony was an imposing one, the mass of voices in the National Anthem at the close making solemn answer to the organ peal that is always impressive in this connection. The appropriate words—

> "Thou who for four score years
> In sunshine, cloud and tears,
> Hast kept our Queen;
> Still be her guide and stay,
> Through life's uncertain way
> Till dawns the perfect day;
> God bless our Queen"—

were sung as the second verse of the Anthem, the whole service, including the patriotic sermon by the Vicar, forming a fitting tribute to be paid by the representatives of a great Government to the occasion.

While the service was going on in church, the Volunteers had assembled on the Mall, opposite the Public Works Secretariat, where command was taken of them by Mr. Upcott for the march to Annandale, whence shortly afterwards came up the ripple of a *feu de joie* followed by the deeper note of the saluting battery. And in the afternoon, despite the rain, were sports and a tea to the children of the corps, while the annual Levee and State dinner took place in the evening, and various other entertainments of a less public character were held in the course of the day, many of those who attended the levee going on afterwards to the pleasant "At Home" which the hospitable head of the Post Office has of late years made an annual event.

Of the first day's races you have already had reports. The ground is a shade heavy going this year, after the unseasonable rain we have been having, but Surgeon-General Taylor and Major Colin-Campbell are to be congratulated upon the size of the fields that have been brought together.

Next to the races, local interest during the week has centred in the performance of the *Eiderdown Quilt* at the Gaiety. The rain which fell in torrents, just as people were starting for the theatre, no doubt, kept some at home, but the number of those who allowed themselves to be thus detained could not have been great, as but few seats were empty, and the success of the piece fully justified the confidence of those who braved the elements to witness it. The plot of the play, as your readers are aware, is of the slightest, and so early in the season a good deal has yet to be done in assorting parts. The strength of Mrs. Tyler's acting, however, was a revelation to those who had only before seen her in *The Minuet*, which was put on as a matinee last year. Miss Beresford Lovell's charming aplomb, too, has seldom been seen upon the Simla stage to better effect, while in Mrs. Cuppage and Miss Turner the Amateur Dramatic Club has two members whose reputation is likely to be sustained. A discovery also has been made in the case of Mr. Williams, whose rendering of Count Albert da Bolonga's somewhat impossible part was a piece of really excellent buffoonery that not only convulsed the house at the time, but should be noted as full of promise for the future. The Earl of Suffolk's Peter Mumforth, too, was a capital bit of natural acting that materially helped to carry off the piece which, the first as it is of the season, promises undoubtedly well.

IT is curious that on Sunday the Premier and ex-Premier were both at Windsor. Lord Salisbury was there officially, but in attending divine service in St. George's Chapel he did not occupy his stall, but sat among the people in the nave; while Lord Rosebery walked about with the general public on the East Terrace smoking his cigar and listening to the band.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE LIBERAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

LORD ROSEBERY'S reference to the position and future of the Liberal party, in the speech delivered when presiding at the House Dinner of the City of London Liberal Club, derives increased importance from the controversies to which it has given rise among Liberals. In the course of his speech his lordship said:—"I cannot help saying that the decay of Parliamentary Liberalism is a very great disaster to the country itself (hear, hear). I used the adjective Parliamentary for a reason I will come to in a moment. But the decay of Parliamentary Liberalism is deplored even by the Government itself. The Government itself says—and wisely says, in my opinion—that the want of a powerful Opposition is a disadvantage to the Government, and though I may, perhaps, say in a disembodied way (laughter) how heartily I congratulate Sir Henry Campbell Banner man on the way in which he has rallied the Opposition to himself (cheers), and the cordial spirit he has spread in its ranks (hear, hear), yet I agree with the Government in thinking that the want of a more powerful Parliamentary Opposition is a real loss to the country at large (cheers). It is a loss, as we may see from one single sign. The decay of Liberalism, or Parliamentary Liberalism, has robbed politics of all interest. The hideous political apathy which, as I am informed, reigns at this moment is, I think, if you may trace it home to any one cause, more due to the decay of Parliamentary Liberalism, which, whether it was right or whether it was wrong, was the salt of politics, than to any other cause whatever (hear, hear). I say Parliamentary Liberalism, because I have never doubted for one moment of the great swell of Liberalism in the country (cheers). When I say Liberalism—I speak quite frankly—I do not mean sectional Liberalism. I mean the old Liberal spirit as it existed before 1886—before the unhappy division weakened one-half of the Party, and drove the other half into associations which I think, I may say without impertinence, it must sometimes find distasteful (hear, hear). I believe the Liberal spirit to be as powerful in the country as it ever was before. In fact, the nation is always essentially, but moderately, Liberal. The nation does not sympathise with extremes; it does not sympathise either with the extreme of Toryism or the extreme of Socialism. I am not sure that I have any right to offer advice to politicians. I see so many active ones around me that I blush as I address them (laughter). But if I did venture to address any advice to politicians, I should say that until you have the Liberal Party as it was before 1886, reconstituted in some form or another, or until you have a new Party constituted which will embody all the elements which existed in the Liberal Party before 1886, you will never have that predominance in the country which was, as it appeared when I first commenced public life, the heritage and almost the birthright of the Liberal Party." These references of Lord Rosebery to the old Liberal party have been construed in various ways, but criticism has also been directed to the portion of his peech which he devoted to "Imperialism."

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE IMPERIAL SPIRIT.

It was only natural that Lord Rosebery in discussing the present position of the Liberal party should have something to say upon the growth of the Imperial Spirit within the party. "There is one important change,' said his lordship, "which has come, not since 1886, as it was coming before then, and which has come to affect the old Liberal Party, and which has materially changed the whole aspect of British politics. I mean the greater pride in Empire which is called Imperialism (cheers). What is Imperialism? Many people who know all about Imperialism and everything else (laughter) denounce it with the utmost heartiness. It is, they say, the cause of all our evils, it is the cause of our swollen Budgets; in fact, in it lurks every conceivable evil that affects the British commonwealth (laughter). But Imperialism, sane Imperialism, as distinguished from what I may call wild-cat Imperialism, is nothing but this—a larger patriotism (cheers). When I first entered public life, patriotism seemed to be confined to these Islands. The politicians of those days seemed to consider that the Colonies were like the tails of some creeping things liable to be snapped off at a moment's notice, and, therefore, immaterial to the creature itself. The Colonies were considered as outside provinces with which we had only a temporary connection and with which, therefore, we never had any definite interest. But in the last 35 years caused by travel, and to some extent by greater education (hear hear), a change has come over the spirit of our people. They know that these Islands, though they are centre of our Empire, are only a small portion of our Empire; and though I admit that the heart of the Empire lies within these Islands, both parties in the State have come to recognise that British influence, which is recognised throughout the Empire, is as potent outside these Islands as it is within (cheers). That is a change that has effected both Parties. Sometimes I hear one Party and sometimes I hear the other Party with great regret claim a monopoly of this larger patriotism. I do not care to go back into history for what is called Imperialism. I should not care to cavil with anybody as to who first spread, or preached the doctrines of Imperialism. What is enough for me is this—that they pervade every section and almost every individual of the community, and when that is the case it seems to me little to matter who is the origin or who has the title deeds of this proud sentiment (hear, hear). Of course, now we are all Imperialists—I think we are all Imperialists (hear, hear). We can only differ about methods of carrying the great principle out, and I confess I am not pleased always with the methods adopted. I regretted—I must make this hurried inroad into a contemporary question—the other day to see that to raise a comparatively small sum of money a tax was to be laid upon the produce of Australian vineyards—a pure, cheap, and wholesome wine, one of the products of Australia which I should have thought everybody except the most enraged teetotaller (laughter) would be glad to encourage (hear, hear). I am pleased to see a bottle held out to indicate that one of our members is taking advantage of the vintage while it is untaxed (laughter and hear, hear). I cannot imagine a more melancholy method of spreading or producing Imperialism than a tax of that kind (hear, hear). But I saw to-day a correspondence in the paper which indicated that there was a great Imperial measure proposed by the Government of Canada and Australia for an Imperial telegraph line which should connect those great portions of our Empire. The Government offered what I cannot help considering as a somewhat humble contribution (hear, hear)—tied up with excessive conditions, and granted with this idea, that the matter really interested Canada, and especially Australia, more than Great Britain, and that, therefore, we should not contribute more. It seems an unhappy moment to the unbiassed observer from outside to select the moment to make a very miserable contribution to a line which is mainly to interest Australia, and to growl at a moment when you are laying this new and, in my opinion, this most impolitic tax on Australian production (cheers). I should say there were other methods of develping the Empire or the Imperial spirit. If it be true that there is an intention in the House to oppose the vote by which a pittance—for 780*l*. a year or so, under the circumstances, is a pittance—is to be voted to a gallant soldier to support a Colony which he won on the field of battle, I should say that that too was an imperfect way of promoting Imperial interests (cheers). But that I do not believe, because it seems to me so wholly incredible. But at any rate the Imperial spirit being there, we have certain fixed results on which we congratulate ourselves. We have, at any rate this fact before us, which other nations have already publicly envied us, that since the development of the Imperial spirit, of the larger patriotism, the constant ranklings over foreign policy have disappeared in Parliament, and that when large issues are presented, and when a great International crisis, as in last Autumn, is presented to the consideration of the nation, all Parties sink their common differences and rally round the Government of the day in face of a foreign Power (cheers). That is a circumstance on which every patriot will congratulate us (hear, hear). I say, then, we have before us the consideration of the development of Imperialism. We must take that into consideration in counting up the record of the old Liberal Party. If the old Liberal Party as it was before 1886 is to be revived again, or any new Party is to be founded on its severance, this factor, at any rate, must be prominent to the minds of those who construct or revive—the factor of the larger patriotism that I have called Imperialism (hear, hear). I believe that if the old Liberal spirit were combined with the new Imperial spirit definitely and nominally, as I believe it to be essentially in the minds of the nation, the Liberal Party would once more regain its lost predominance, and would have a future which would vie with the richest traditions of the Party (cheers).

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery's speech, it was speedily perceived, was from its very nature bound to give rise to keen speculation and searching analysis. The "Standard" remarked next morning:—"If the statesman who was once Leader of the Home Rule Party, and to whom a very large section of it still look with confidence, chooses the present time for setting forth his beliefs about the chance of restored unity and strength, his appearance in the character of adviser must be read in the light of surrounding circumstances. Whether his strong reassertion of convictions that were previously found unpalatable to a considerable element in the Liberal ranks, will have the effect of widening or of closing the breach, is, of course, a very different question. Sir William Harcourt possesses a stubborn faculty of self-assertiveness, and as an independent member may enjoy vastly greater facilities for making things unpleasant for his domestic adversaries than when he was hampered—however imperfectly—by the conventions of Front Bench etiquette. His name, it is needless to remark, was not mentioned at the City Liberal Club, but he will understand that it was his peculiar doctrines which were challenged, and that the revival of Parliamentary predominance is pronounced to be dependent upon a definite repudiation of the principles to which he is wedded, and a frank adhesion to what he has denounced as rank heresy." It speedily transpired that the "Standard" was right in saying that Sir William Harcourt would "understand that it was his peculiar doctrines which were challenged," since Sir William delivered an impassioned reply on the very evening following Lord Rosebery's City speech. The reply, it appears, was made at the annual dinner of the Welsh Parliamentry party, on Saturday night, where, by a remarkable oversight no reporter was present to record and furnish it to the public. The following "authentic summary" was circulated by the Press Association, whose Lobby representative Mr. Dods Shaw, is said to have compiled it from various sources.

The right hon. gentleman said it appeared from the morning papers to be thought fitting by a gentleman who had retired from leadership and from party politics to devote an after-dinner speech upon a semi-public occasion to comments upon the policy and constitution of the Liberal party. After such an address it would not be difficult to understand the phrase about "cross currents, which was used in some recently published correspondence between Mr. Morley and himself. What did his lordship mean by going back to 1886? The ashes of Mr. Gladstone were hardly cold before they were advised to take a sponge and wipe out the whole of the inheritance which that illustrious and revered statesman had left to the Liberal party. What was to be wiped out? First, Welsh Disestablishment, which deeply interested the people and the Parliamentary representatives of the Prinicipality of Wales. Next, temperance reform? also land reform; and then a question supposed by some to be not only of primary but of exclusive importance, viz., the veto power of the House of Lords. Was all that to be abjured? He always understood that the Liberal party had been a party of progress, but now it was apparently expected that the stream should be turned back. That was against the nature of great streams, which went onwards, and did not ascend to their source. All this came from one who was one of the principal colleagues of Mr. Gladstone, one who was a party to the whole of that which it was now desired to obliterate. It came from one who, when he became responsible for the Liberal party at the Foreign Office-meeting in 1893 on Mr. Gladstone's retirement, declared that there was nothing changed in the policy of the party. Why was this necessity for returning to the period before 1886 not proclaimed at the election of 1895? Why was this repentance reserved for 1899? Why were the Liberal party in the House of commons reproached for apathy? He did not himself see any apathy about his right hon. friend, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. That leader at least was not an apostle of reaction. Sir Henry's declarations had been for fidelity to the cause of progress, and it was in view of this fact that he (Sir William) was, for his part, prepared to give him a loyal support. He believed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would faithfully adhere to the principles to which the Liberal party had declared its attachment during the past fifteen years. In some of these years the Liberal party had been beaten, and in some of them it had been successful, but of none of them had it any cause to be ashamed. What they wanted in a leader was a man who said to his troops, "Go forward," and who was not prepared to invite them to retire to the rear. At all events, the time had come when the Liberal party must make up its mind whether its march was to be forward or backward. If it allowed itself to be defeated by such counsels as he had referred to, it would deserve to be destroyed. They might be told that the recent advice was given because they had been defeated—that the City Liberal Club was depressed by the election of 1874, and that it was stunned by the defeat of 1895. But 1874 was followed by the victory of 1880, and the defeat of 1886 was wiped out by the victory of 1892. It was not because they had been beaten in 1895 that they were going to throw up the sponge, and to declare that for fifteen years they had been in the wrong, or that the men whom they ought to have followed were the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. Sir William concluded by saying: "I think I know enough of the spirit of the Welsh members to prophesy in which camp they will be found, and I hope I am not to blame in expressing at least my sentiments as an independent Welsh member, in which I think I perceive I carry with me your assent. (These words, it is announced, were received with cheers.) Sir William Harcourt, however, is not alone if he considers himself personally hit by Lord Rosebery's speech, as his lordship's reference to the Opposition to the grant to Lord Kitchener specially strikes at Mr. John Morley. It is now announced that arrangements are in progress with a view to Sir William Harcourt addressing his constituents, next week, in Monmouthshire, when the right. hon gentleman is expected to repeat and amplify the above remarks in reply to the recent speech of Lord Rosebery. It is also announced that Mr. John Morley will, upon the Thursday of the following week, address a meeting of Sir Charles Dilke's constituents at Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, when he may also be expected to deal with the subjects raised in Lord Rosebery's speech.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The agreement concluded with Russia, as announced by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Royal Academy Banquet, has just been published, in the form of a Parliamentay paper giving the text of the Convention with Russia. It defines, as will be seen, the sphere of railway operations in China, England withdrawing from all such enterprises north of the Great Wall, while she retains the basin of the Yaung-tsze. The following is the text of the identical Notes exchanged between the United Kingdom and Russia, with regard to their respective railway interests in China. The Notes are issued as a Parliamentary Paper (Treaty Series), a copy of which was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Friday night:

Sir C. Scott to Count Mouravieff.

The undersigned British Ambassador, duly authorised to that effect, has the honour to make the following declaration to his Excellency Count Mouravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Great Britain and Russia, animated by a sincere desire to avoid in China all cause of conflict on questions where their interests meet, and, taking into consideration the economic and geographical gravitation of certain parts of their Empire, have agreed as follows:

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* Receiv.d too late for publication in Saturday morning's issue.

1. Great Britain engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjects, or of others, any railway concession to the north of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the Russian Government.

2. Russia, on her part, engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of Russian subjects, or of others, any railway concessions in the basin of the Yaung-tsze, and not to obstruct, directly, or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the British Government.

The two contracting parties having nowise in view to infringe in any way the sovereign rights of China or existing treaties, will not fail to communicate to the Chinese Government, which, by averting all cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East and to serve the primordial interests of China herself.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

St. Petersburg, April 28, 1899.

The Russian Note to Sir Charles Scott, signed by Count Mouravieff, "duly authorised to that effect," is identical in terms with that of the British Note, the only difference being that paragraphs 1 and 2 are therein simply transposed.

The second identical Note, subscribed to by both the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Count Mouravieff, Russian Foreign Minister, is an addendum to the other, and is in the following terms:

In order to complete the Notes exchanged this day respecting the partition of spheres for concessions for the construction and working of railways in China, it has been agreed to record in the present additional Note the agreement arrived at with regard to the line Shanghai-Kuan-Newchwang, for the construction of which a loan has been already contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai-Hong Kong Bank, acting on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation.

The general arrangement established by the above-mentioned Notes is not to infringe in any way the rights acquired under the said loan contract, and the Chinese Government is at liberty to appoint both an English engineer and a European accountant to supervise the construction of the line in question and the expenditure of the money appropriated to it. But it remains well understood that this fact cannot be taken as constituting a right of property or foreign control, and that the line in question is to remain a Chinese line, subject to the control of the Chinese Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

As regards the branch line from Siaoherchan to Sinminting, in addition to the aforesaid restrictions, it has been agreed that it is to be constructed by China herself, who may permit European, not necessarily British, engineers to periodically inspect it, and to verify and certify that the works are being properly executed.

The present special agreement is naturally not to interfere in any way with the right of the Russian Government to support if it thinks fit applications of Russian subjects or establishments for concessions for railways which, starting from the main Manchurian line in a south-westerly direction, would traverse the region in which the Chinese line terminating at Sinminting and Newchwang is to be constructed.

The "Daily Telegraph," in the course of a leading article devoted to the Convention, remarks:—"The agreement represents the crowning achievement of that later diplomacy which is so distinct a reversal of older and antiquated ideas. Since the time of the Crimean War it has been taken for granted that the great Northern Empire was a determined foe to all that England is and stands for in the world—opposing her alike in the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and obstructing our commercial, and therefore pacific, regime by obstinate notions of military autocracy. Many months ago the Prime Minister told us that we had put our money on the wrong horse, and that it would be far better for us if, instead of bolstering up the effete and barbarous Empire of Turkey, we joined hands with Russia and the Tsar. There are many ways in which a complete understanding between the two peoples would help the secular progress of mankind—mainly in the fact that Russia, being a poor and undeveloped country, might be materially assisted by the enormous financial resources of Great Britain. Something like this was clearly in the mind of the Russian Finance Minister, M. de Witte, when he made that calculated indiscretion of revealing his own advice at the private meeting of the Council of Ministers. Lord Salisbury has seconded his efforts by rendering possible a better understanding between Panslavism and the Anglo-Saxon idea. Lord Kimberley, speaking at Burmingham, said that the recent agreement which had been made by Lord Salisbury with the Russian Government, would be welcomed by all who were interested in our affairs in China. It was an undoubted step in advance in this sense, that it was a step towards a better understanding with Russia, and if there was one doctrine which had been preached on every Liberal platform for the last six or more months, it had been that the first step to take to place our affairs on a satisfactory footing in China was to endeavour to come to an understanding with Russia. Referring to the subject of national defence, he rejoiced that both parties had combined to render our Navy as powerful as it was, and he utterly denied that it could be placed to the credit of any one party.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

I regret to announce that Sir George Birdwood has again been seriously laid up for some weeks from the internal pains from which he has so repeatedly suffered during the past three years. His illnesses seem to be due to excessive sedentary work and he has been ordered for the future to do as little correspondence and other writing as possible. He has been relieved from all clerical work at the India Office, where his duties are restricted to advising in regard to the Paris Exhibition, the Imperial Institute, and other cognate matters. I see that the authority of Sir George Birdwood has been appealed to at the interesting inquiry which the Archbishop of Canterbury sided by the Primate of the northern province, is making into the legality of the ceremonial use of incense in the English Church. Archbishop Temple, in putting an extinguisher on the irrepressible Mr. John Kensit, who as usual wanted to "protest," stated that it was not a "court" he was presiding over. In the strict sense, the Archbishop was right, for he has no power to enforce any decision he may arrive at. However, as the two clergy who have appealed to him against the directions of their diocesans are represented by counsel as well as by friendly clerics, it may be assumed that the appellants at least will acquiesce in the judgment if it goes against them. Their leading counsel is Mr. H. C. Richards, Q. C., and it was he who brought forward Sir G. Birdwood's studies in support of the Ritualists' use of the censer. There was, said the learned counsel, most remarkable support from history, as could be found on pp. 717-719 of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," Vol. XII. ("The Times' edition), written by Sir George Birdwood, whom no one could accuse of partisanship. He relied especially on a passage at the bottom of 721, in which reference is made to the various occasions in which incense is used in the Roman Church. As to the Church of England, the writer says, "Its use, however, has never been abolished by law," and numerous sporadic occasions are referred to, specially on the Coronation of George III. and other Sovereigns." It was remarkable that this passage had never been attacked—appearing though it did in a book which was in the hands of thousands, and of all scholars.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart., Genl. A. Retherdon, Captain Pipon, R. N., who as commander of the Ranger did good work in the last Burma Campaign, Mr. H. Richards, Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast, Mr. Philip Thomas Main, a distinguished scientist, Cambridge University, Mr. Henry Louis Raphael and Mr. Tom Nickalls, leading members o. the London Stock Exchange, Cardinal Krementz, Archbishop of Cologne, and M. Girkoff, the Bulgarian politician.

THAT is an astonishing revelation which the Speaker makes in the "Law Quarterly Review," that Lord Herschell was offered the Indian Viceroyalty when Lord Lansdowne left the office. It was lucky for India—and for himself—that he declined. Lord Herschell was an able and in many respects an attractive man, but he would not have been a sympathetic Viceroy. It is amusing to hear from Mr. Gully that Lord Herschell might have had the post "had he been prepared to make the sacrifice which such a break in his domestic, social and public life would have involved." Evidently Lord Herschell recognised more clearly than did his lawyer friends the limits of his qualifications, social and otherwise, for one of the most exalted posts in the Empire.

DEATH OF ROSA BONHEUR.

A CABLEGRAM announces the death of Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated artist. Her own life is told in the record of her labours. Her father was an artist of undoubted great talents, and lived in 1820 at Bordeaux, where he married a charming girl who had been one of his pupils. Marie Rosalie, as they named the little baby girl who was destined to bring such honour on the name, was born on the 21st of March, 1822, and besides her they had afterwards three more children. But the lot of the artist's family seems to have been one of privation and poverty, under the long strain of which the mother died when Rosa was only 11 years old. They had come to live in Paris, where Rosa was placed in a boarding-school, and there she astonished all with whom she came into contact by her faculty of drawing animals. Inside and out she filled her books with spirited sketches and seems to have been an infant terrible for fun and mischievous games. When she left school, as it was absolutely essential that she should earn a living, her father apprenticed her to a dressmaker, but she showed such strong distaste for her needle, that he decided to take a somewhat bold step in those days, and train her as an artist. To these studies she applied herself with earnestness and happiness, and we are told how she used to arrive at the Louvre the moment the doors were opened in the morning and not leave till they closed for the night, scarcely allowing herself a few minutes in the middle of the day to eat the slice of bread which she brought with her for lunch.

It was in the year 1840 that she ventured upon a painting for the Salon, and chose as her subject a study of two tame rabbits nibbling carrots. The following year saw it duly hung, together with another study of sheep grazing. She sketched chiefly from nature, and in 1845 went for a tour in the Landes, where, however, she pursued her vocation under difficulties, as the peasants dreaded some occult form of witchcraft or evil influence upon their cattle, and was, induced, once seriously stoned by some ignorant lads. It was in this year that the Salon awarded her a gold medal of the third class, and three years later she received the coveted distinction of a first-class medal. She was only 27 when her fine work "Labourages Nivernais" was exhibited, and her father, who had ever been her most loving and helpful master, just lived to see its astonishing reception ere he answered the summons of the Great Master—Death. The French Government secured it for the very moderate sum of three thousand francs, and it is now in the Louvre; but an admirable replica of it belongs to Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and it formed one of the chief attractions in the splendid collection of pictures lately on view at the People's Palace. Her great masterpiece, "The Horse Fair," was shown in 1853, and the original work was bought by a wealthy picture-dealer called Gambart, through whose hands it passed into the possession of the Museum of New York. She painted two replicas of this magnificent work, one of which is in our own National Gallery.

From that time forward she has been constantly employed, and has produced many great works, some of which have been familiarised by engraving and other methods of reproduction. She visited England in 1856, where she made the acquaintance of Sir Edwin Landseer and John Leech. With the former it is difficult to say which admired the other the more, and there existed a very real and true mutual appreciation of one another. But Leech was emulative and as he had so long enjoyed an unique reputation for his black-and-white studies of horses, he could not quite brook the idea that this young woman should equal him with pen or pencil, far and surpass him with the brush; and a consequence of her visit, he devoted himself for a time almost exclusively to painting. His friends were puzzled at his change of occupation, but, this was the cause. Rosa Bonheur was one of the first woman to receive the distinction of the Legion d'honneur, and her biographer, M. Rene Pryrol, tells a pretty story of how it was conferred upon her by the Empress Eugenie. Since 1860 Mdlle. Bonheur has lived in a secluded house called the Chateau de By in the Forest of Fontainebleau, and the French Court used to spend much of the summer time at the Royal residence here. The Empress had a high opinion of Mdle. Bonheur's artistic talents, as well as of her private character, and had commissioned her to paint a picture or two for her own boudoir. Napoleon III was repeatedly urged by his wife to grant the honour upon the greatest of women artists, but, as there was no precedent in the matter, he hesitated, and would not give a decisive answer. The next year the Emperor was in Algeria, and the Empress was acting as Regent and she sent a message to Mdlle. Bonheur that she intended calling on her one morning. The artist had no idea of the honour destined for her, and, as the Empress arrived sooner than she was expected, she received her in her working blouse. The Empress opened a tiny case, begged a pin from one of her ladies, and then and there affixed the cross to her breast, remarking, as she kissed her cheek, that she was happy to be able herself to thus recompense her talent for which, as a woman, she felt a great pride, and that she honoured in her the woman as much as the artist.

It was at the Chateau de By that Mdlle. Bonheur lived. In the Franco-German War special protection was granted to her house by the invading army; but she felt the war very keenly, and deplored her own inability to take up arms. Though Prince Frederick Charles visited her studio, she declined to receive him in person. The studio itself is a very large one, but furnished very simply. Few have ever entered it, as it was the last privilege that she accorded to those who know her. In the courtyard she, kept a veritable menagerie of dogs and other pets. She kept several horses, and used to ride a great deal, but of late years has driven more. She was a very early riser, and did most of her work in the morning, and in this she was most conscientious. In her early days even the hideous horrors of the Paris slaughteryards did not deter her, if she could gain any special point in her studies; and it was because she found that, in visiting such place, or fairs or sales, her female attire attracted observation and remark, that she assumed the masculine garb she wore. In this point, as in many more artistic ones, there has been a strange similarity between herself and Georges Sand, with their idyllic realism in depicting country scenes. Those who knew her when young describe her as a very beautiful woman, with lambent dark eyes. Her hair was snowy white, and in the strongly marked lines of her intellectual countenance there was a curious resemblance to the facinating face of one who also belonged to the same brilliant circle of artistic Paris—the Abbe Lizst.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 27.

THERE are now three persons standing as candidates for election in the local Legislative Council for the Northern Division: Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, of Ahmedabad, Mr. Nasrullah Khan, barrister-at-law, of Surat, and Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., High Court pleader, of Bombay. There are four districts, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Thana, in which they have to canvass for votes. Ahmedabad district has the larger number of votes, and if a candidate succeeds in securing them he is supposed to win the day. It is very hard for Mr. Nasrullah Khan to compete with the other two candidates, because he is altogether unknown to the people of this district, which comprises the Panch Mahal and the Kaira districts. Mr. Wadia has many staunch Hindu friends here, but whenever there is a question of right or interest, the whole body turn round and openly side with their own people. Mr. Gokuldas is a native of Umreth, in the Kaira district. The votes are likely to be divided between him and Mr. Wadia. The Mahomedan and Parsee voters of Broach are likely to favour Mr. Wadia. It is doubtful whether Mr. Gokuldas has any special influence there. Mr. Wadia has already secured a large number of votes at Surat, where the Parsee and European element is very strong and favourable to Mr. Wadia. Hence Mr. Nasrullah Khan stands very little chance of success, but his candidature will only spoil the cause of Mr. Gokuldas, because Mr. Nasrullah Khan will notch as many votes as possible from the adherents of Mr. Gokuldas and thus will lessen his chance of success. The appointment of delegates to vote for candidates to the Legislative Council will take place on the 29th instant.

APROPOS of the amusing meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation, the "Times" says:—The Liberal woman in King Cambyses' vein is remarkably like Sir William Harcourt in his favourite attitude. It would be an interesting experiment to put them both in the same Cabinet with for choice the lady on the box seat, but Sir William Harcourt could probably not be lured back to office even by that attractive bait.

THE SAMOAN WAR.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

AN ARMISTICE ARRANGED.

AUCKLAND, MAY. 10.

NEWS has been received from Samoa up to 26th April as follows:—

After the battle of Vailima the rebels evacuated the place, having lost a large number of men, and many of the Savau men deserted Mataafa and went home. The loyal troops took possession of Vailima, and Lieutenant Gaunt now has 700 selected men under him, armed with British rifles, assisted in the command by Lieutenants Lowis, of H. M. S. Tauranga, and Lieutenant Hackman, of H. M. S. Royalist; Lieutenant Shuter, of H. M. S. Porpoise, and Lieutenant Heathcote, of the sloop Tereh.

When word was received that the hostilities must cease, the Mataafa rebels made a further advance towards Apia, and took up the position, vacated by order, previously held by the loyal troops, and the position at Apia became dangerous. The consuls and the military authorities had not agreed upon definite action to be taken in respect to an armistice, pending the arrival of the joint high commission which has been appointed by the three powers. Mataafa was informed of the comission's mission; but it was stated that he would continue to fight, and his advance towards Apia gave color to the statement.

On Sunday, 23rd April, Captain Sturdee, of H.M.S. Porpoise, with a Nordenfeldt gun and 70 blue jackets, went out to stop the advance of Mataafa, and Lieutenant Gaunt also went out with 600 men. At 4 p.m. they came up to the rebel forts, and were at once met with a heavy volley of bullets. One man fell dead next to Lieutenant Shuter, and two others were wounded. There was much firing from both parties, and then darkness set in, and Lieutenant Gaunt had to withdraw his men.

On Monday, 24th April, a proclamation, signed by Admiral Kautz, Captain Stuart and Mataafa, was freely circulated, stating that they had received official information that a commissioner, representing three powers, would sail from San Francisco in a few days. They therefore directed, in the interests of peace, that the Mataafa people keep beyond the line drawn from Fallula, the western limit in a southern direction to Quasivi, and on the east beyond a line from Laulii in a southerly direction to Quasivi.

In the evening Mataafa sent a letter to the admiral declining the offer. The military authorities agreed to give Mataafa until 8 a. m, to retire beyond the limits indicated in the proclamation.

The Rev. Brother Phillipe, of the French mission, conveyed the ultimatum to Mataafa, and sought energetically to induce Mataafa to retire. He has now reported the acceptance by Mataafa of the armistice.

The Tutanekei went to Savu on 24th April to bring Malieota's adherents, and letters have come in from many places stating the desire of the people to join the loyal ranks. On 26th April Mataafa and his people retired beyond the limits fixed in the proclamation.

The Samoan war is temporarily at an end, and as the result of recent despatches received the military work is confined to strong bodies of friendly natives and bluejackets patrolling the environs of Apia daily, in order to keep the vicinity of the town clear of rebels. The trouble, however, is by no means over. Mataafa's forces, which are within a few miles of Apia, show no inclination to submit, although they must be running short of ammunition; and the temporary armistice which has been arranged, pending the arrival of the High Commissioner, is looked on as a good opportunity for them to rally forces there, and obtain, if possible, fresh supplies of ammunition.

The news of the instructions to cease hostilities was received with great disapprobation by the English and American residents in Samoa, and the officers of the war ships make no secret of their disgust. They say that just when a good strong force of well armed Malietoan natives had been drilled and knocked into fighting shape, with parties from the war ships, to take the field in a regular organised campaign against Mataafa, and able to inflict decisive defeat on him and restore peace, the powers have upset everything by appointing a commission, which can do no good till peace is restored. They hold that this is playing right into the hands of the Germans, and that the only way to restore peace is to defeat and disarm the Mataafa party, and then disarm the Malietoan natives. The commission is regarded with great misgivings on every hand, and grave doubts are expressed as to whether it can do anything practical to improve the present wretched condition of things. Had the naval authorities and the British and American consuls been allowed a free hand for two weeks longer, Mataafa would have been either killed or captured, and his followers routed. Whether Mataafa will adhere to the armistice agreement remains to be seen. Numerically Malietoa has now the stronger native force, having over 2,000 men under arms.

Just as the Tutenaki was leaving Apia it was reported that a number of Mataafians had crossed the boundary line and occupied Vaivase, three miles beyond Apia. A strong body of friendlies and blue-jackets was to march out shortly to try and meet the rebels, but it is now reported that some of Mataafa's men have gone back to Savau, and that others went to join the King.

The action of the New Zealand Government in sending the Tutenaki with despatches, with offers of further service is warmly appreciated in Samoa.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY.

The Taviuni took 500 tons of coal and a quantity of ammunition from Auckland for the war ships at Samoa where the war trouble has had prejudical effect on trade.—*Melbourne Age.*

A Reuter telegram, dated Apia, May 4 (via Auckland, May 9), says:—Captain Sturdee, accompanied by a missionary, has been through the rebel lines. He was not molested, all being now quiet pending the arrival of the Commission.

H. M. S. Royalist has sailed for England via Sydney. Dr. Solf the new President of the Municipal Council has arrived. He will not take any action until the arrival of the Commission.

A Reuter telegram from New York, May 5, states:—In a letter from Samoa, written to his brother, Admiral Kautz says:—"The German Consul was arrogant and unreasonable, so I was obliged to do something or suffer disgrace even in my own estimation. Therefore, I concluded to do what ought to be done, and refer the matter to the Government later." The admiral declares that he followed his instructions literally, and does not fear the consequences.

Washington, May 5.—The mutilated telegram from Admiral Kautz has now been deciphered. It should run:—All quiet. Mataafa and his chiefs in their letter of April 25 agreed keep outside lines prescribed by British senior officer present and myself, and to observe peace until arrival Commission. I think there will not be more fighting.—*Melbourne Age.*

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY IN LONDON.

M. CAMBON, the French Ambassador, presided at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, May 6, at the thirty-first annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary in London. Representatives of other countries were present and the company included the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London. The opportunity was taken both by the French Ambassador and the Lord Mayor of expressing cordial wishes for the maintenance of the most friendly relations between Great Britain and France.

The Italian Ambassador pointed out that the Institution was thoroughly cosmopolitan in its character, and that the name was consequently somewhat misleading. Out of 6,000 patients relieved in the year 4,000 were not French. When people applied for relief they were not questioned as to their nationality, but as to their needs. His own Government had recognised the good work carried on by contributing 50*l*.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Chairman," and testified to the efforts M. Cambon had made to promote friendly relations between France and Great Britain, and his efforts had already borne fruit. He would find the people of England very solid, very genuine, appreciating any kindness or service rendered to them. This country looked forward to a period of continued happiness and covert understanding between the two countries, than which no two countries ought to be on better terms. (Cheers.)

M. Cambon, in reply, said he was profoundly touched by what had been said. If the Lord Mayor visited the Exhibition next year he would be shown by his reception that the French people appreciated at its true value the sympathy that had already been manifested towards them in England. He desired to aim at establishing the best relations possible between the two countries. That was the desire of the vast majority of his fellow countrymen.

Before the close of the proceedings subscriptions of the amount of over 3,000*l*. were announced.

WE understand that a marriage has been arranged between Lieutenant Alexander Shairp, of the Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of Norman Shairp, Esq., of London and Stockholm, and Kitty, youngest daughter of Pinder Simpson, Esq., of London and Henleyon-Thames.

DINNERS TO COLONEL MACDONALD.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K. T., presided at a dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday night, May 6, in honour of Colonel Hector A. MacDonald, C. B., to whom a sword of honour was presented by the combined Highland associations in London. Seated to the right of the chair and of the guests of the evening were Lord Dunmore, Lord Strathcona, General Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Sir James McGrigor, the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald (Lord Justice Clerk), Lord Encombe, General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., Major-General N. G. Lyttelton, C. B., Major-General Sir John Ardagh, Colonel Frank Rhodes, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. L. MacDonald, Colonel Eustace Balfour, Colonel J. S. Napier, the Archdeacon of London, and others; while among those on the left were Lord Kintore, Lord Borthwick, Lord Saltoun, the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Sir Lewis McIver, M. P., General Sir H. Norman, Sir D. Currie, Lord Tullibardine, and the Agents-General for almost all the great colonies.

The toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Rothesay," and "The Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces," having been honoured, the chairman proposed "Our Guest." He said:—Shortly after the fall of Khartoum a movement was set on foot among the Highland societies of London for the purpose of making a presentation to Colonel MacDonald whenever he returned to this country. (Hear, hear.) The story of Colonel MacDonald's life was a remarkable one. Born in Ross-shire, a son of the soil—(hear, hear)—he found employment at an early age in Inverness, where he showed his first leaning towards a military life by joining the local Volunteers. In 1870 he joined the Gordon Highlanders. It was not until after nine years that he had the opportunity of seeing active service, when he took part in the Afghan war of 1879-80, and had the high honour of being twice mentioned in despatches as a non-commissioned officer. After describing Colonel MacDonald's career in South Africa and Egypt, the chairman said that "fighting Mac," as he had been called, possessed the valuable faculty peculiar to men of British birth of being able to command and win the sympathy of those who were called the inferior races. The organisation of the Egyptian Army was a wonderful feat of discipline. Had MacDonald not had his men well in hand Omdurman might not have been the success it was. The battle was mainly won by the cool behaviour of his brigade and of his black troops. By his own exertions he had raised himself from the bottom of the ladder to the high position he now held as full colonel, aide-de-camp to the Queen, and with his breast covered with medals. The Scots were proud of him. (Cheers.)

Amid much enthusiasm the chairman then buckled upon Colonel MacDonald the sword of honour, the company according him Highland honours. The pipers played "The Hieland Laddie," and the company joined in singing "Ho ro mo Nighean Dhonn Boideachd."

Colonel MacDonald expressed himself deeply conscious of the honour that had been done him, and his conviction that it was owing to no merit of his own, but to the support and loyal service of the British officers, both those superior to him and those who had served under him, and of his men.

The Egyptian Army was a tender plant, and had needed great care and delicate nursing. Its first Sirdar, Sir Evelyn Wood, selected his nurses, some of whom he saw around him, with great discrimination, and it was owing to the conduct of those officers and the men they had trained that he had received such a gift. The first Sirdar's Army was composed of Turks, Soudanese, and Egyptians, commanded by British officers, and the whole had to be welded into a harmonious fighting body and trained in the ways of obedience and discipline. The wise course had been taken of placing the Egyptian Army on a regimental basis. With regard to the action of Omdurman one point had been much misrepresented. The Sirdar had shown wisdom by placing three batteries of Artillery at his command when he moved on towards Omdurman with a view to getting into the town before the Dervish army arrived there. The brigade which was entrusted to him was not assailed by the Dervish army, but he brought up the three batteries and assailed the Dervishes. The fire of these batteries, always under their brigade officer, brought the great hosts down upon the infantry, which in the meantime were deployed in line with rifles at rest, ready to fire when the Dervishes came within effective range. It was thus that the first attack was destroyed when the brigade was enabled to change its front. He did not think that sufficient credit had been given to the Artillery. In all actions it was the handling and due proportioning of all arms of the Service that tended to attain victory. He felt that in honouring him they had honoured the Army at large. (Cheers.)

Other toasts followed.

Colonel Hector MacDonald arrived in Glasgow on May 8 to attend a series of functions in his honour. He received a real Highland welcome from a large crowd of citizens. In the afternoon he was entertained at luncheon by the Corporation. Replying to the toast his helth, proposed by Lord Provost Richmond, the gallant Colonel said that any success he had attained was entirely due to the sympathy, encouragement, and kindness of the officers he had as a young recruit. When he joined his regiment in India, the officers at once became the friend of the recruits, and it was one of the very few regiments in which the officers entered into the sports and pastimes of the private soldiers. In this the officers set an example, and their action had tended to bring forward the name of the regiment so prominently during the last few years. Referring to the battle of Omdurman, Colonel MacDonald said the Sirdar placed such confidence in his subordinate commanders that he left them to do their own duty according to their lights; while he himself set forth to do a higher duty still—to prevent the Dervishes from re-entering the fortifications they had so foolishly left. He acknowledged the foresight of the Sirdar in placing under his (the speaker's) command three batteries of artillery and several Maxims, which enabled him to attack the enemy before the latter could attack him. Had it not been for the high training in fire discipline and musketry which the Soudanese troops had received at the hands of British officers, they would not have been able to so effectually defeat the Dervish onslaught. On May 9 Colonel MacDonald visited Glassgow Royal Exchange. He had a most enthusiastic reception, the members cheering and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." In the evening, in St. Andrew's Hall, Colonel MacDonald was presented by the Clan MacDonald with a magnificent Highland claymore, and by the ladies of the clan with a beautifully illuminated address. He was afterwards entertained at a banquet, the Lord Justice Clerk presiding.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCITAION.

THE annual meeting of the National Indian Association in Aid of Social Progress and Education in India was held on May 10 at the Imperial Institute. Sir Steuart C. Bayley was in the chair, and among those present were Lord Hobhouse, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Sir John Jardine, Miss Manning, and Mr. E. A. Manning, Hon. Secretary.

The report for 1898 submitted by the council stated that there was need of increased funds for carrying on the work of the Association. The council appeals for the increase of the Education Fund to all who are interested in Indian progress in any part of the United Kingdom. Large sections of the educated men of India were now exerting themselves in regard to the education of women and girls; schools were multiplying the training of teachers was recognised as a necessity, institutions of various kinds were being established, and the women themselves were eager for opportunities of instruction. The Association did not undertake to found schools and colleges; its principle was to assist those which, with promise of permanent character, had been started and worked by the people themselves. But the social reformers of India were not of a wealthy class; they pursued their calling amid the struggles of poverty and in face of much opposition. The council earnestly hoped that contributions would be more freely given to the fund for promoting those objects for which the Association worked, as an expression of that practical sympathy with Indian progress which, above anything else, tended to unite the people of the two countries. The income of the Association during the year amounted to 296*l*., and at its close the balance in hand was 25*l*.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in moving the adoption of the report, said that societies like this did an immense amount of good. Certain difficulties, however, had to be overcome, and he was glad of being able to state that they were being surmounted gradually. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali seconded. The association, he urged, had been of great assistance to students sent over to this country, and it might lay claim at least to one result attained. It had succeeded in evoking sympathy both here and in India. The motion was carried. Another resolution, stating that the association was deserving of increasing support, was also adopted, and the usual votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

LAFFAN'S AGENCY telegraphed from Manila on May 5 that General McArthur's Division had advanced northwards the day before at daylight. He entered Santo Thomas at noon, in time to see a small body of the enemy fleeing through the town to the south-west. They had set the place on fire. General McArthur continued his advance on May 5 and occupied San Fernando without loss. The small garrison had burned the town and escaped by train.

General Lawton established his headquarters at Balinag. He sent Colonel Summers, with two battalion each of the Oregon and Minnesota Regiments, northwards beyond Maasim to capture large stores which were reported to be near San Ildefonso. Filipino prisoners stated that there were many Spaniards at San Isidro. The main body of the refugees were travelling towards the Blaccabatto mountains.

Washington, May 5 (Reuter.—General Otis cables that General Lawton has reported to him the capture of over 150,000 bushels of rice and 265 tons of sugar at Balinag. The value of the food supplies taken at Malolos is estimated at 1,500,000 dols. Large captures of rice and corn from the enemy have also been made at other points.

New York, May 7 (Standard).—The order excluding Mr. Atkinson's pamphlets from the domestic mails was cancelled a few hours after it was issued, on the ground of its doubtful legality and certain unwisdom; for the first result was an indefinite increase in their circulation, through methods beyond the control of the Executive.

The Boston journals express amazement over this agitation, prominent Bostonians and the Anti-Imperialist League explaining that Mr. Atkinsen represents nothing but his own respectable, but unimportant, personality. Mr. Atkinson is now in the seventh heaven of a longsought publicity. It is announced that the Chicago meeting to protest against last Sunday's Anti-Imperialist gathering will have to be expanded into four, filling the largest audience rooms Chicago possesses.

New York, May 6 (Reuter).—The Herald publishes the following telegram from Washington:—

"Aguinaldo's emissaries have formally admitted to the Philippines Commission the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines.

"A Cabinet Minister says that the Commission has unanimously adopted a recommendation providing for three departments—Executive, Legislative, and Judical—for the government of the Archipelago. The Executive, as recommended by the Commission, will consist of a Governor-General and a Cabinet, composed of leading Americans and Filipinos. The Legislative Department will be organised as the result of granting the suffrage to Filipinos having certain property qualifications. The President is to be empowered to appoint the Judiciary."

Washington, May 8 "Reuter".—General Otis cabled to-day:—

The situation is as follows:—General Lawton is at Maasim and Balinag, with scouting parties to the the north and east. General McArthur is at San Fernando.

The population of the country between Manila and the northern points held by the troops are returning to their homes. They appear cheerful and contented. The army gunboats operating on the rivers have cleared the country west of McArthur of insurgents. The signs of the insurgents' weakness are more apparent daily. Certain portions of General Otis's message were suppressed before it was given out by the War Department.

New York, May 8.—The following despatch has been received here from Denver:—

Mr. Thomas, Governor of Colorado, has announced that within a few days, if Mr. M'Kinley and Mr. Alger continue to ignore his communications relative to the recalling of the Colorado Regiment from the Philippines, he will act with a view to securing the immediate recall of the regiment. He is not yet able to announce the course he will follow. He repeats the argument that the men were enlisted for the Spanish war, which is now over.

Washington, May 8 "Standard."—The officials here profess no anxiety upon the declared intention of the Governor of Colorado to test the regularity of the retention of the Volunteers of State in service in the Philippines. The proposal to take Habeas Corpus proceeding seems ridiculous. It is asserted that a perfect answer lies in the fact that the orders will show that every man was free to demand and receive his discharge upon the declaration of peace.

There there has been interruption of communications to the Volunteers can be disproved. The telegrams that are not transmitted are, as has been mentioned by me, those sent anonymously, or clearly provocative of mutiny. Ordinary messages pass freely, and this is admitted by those who had been cited by Mr. Atkinson and others to prove the contrary.

New York, May 8.—The "Evening Journal" publishes a despatch from Manila, stating that Aguinaldo has ordered Mascardo to be court-martialled for refusing to reinforce General Luna just before battle of San Tomas.

New York, May 9 "Standard"—The appointment of Admiral Watson to succeed Admiral Dewey is generally approved. Admiral Watson was chosen to command the squadron which was formed to attack the coast of Spain when Admiral Camara's squadron started through the Suez Canal for Manila. He will succeed only to Admiral Dewey's naval duties, not being a member of the Peace Commission. He cannot arrive at the Philippines before the latter half of June, and, before taking charge, will spend some weeks under Admiral Dewey in familiarising himself with his duties. Admiral Dewey will return to New York *via* Suez, and is not expected much before August. There are already many signs that a remarkable demonstration of welcome will be arranged. The 100 citizens who volunteered to give him a banquet at 100 dols subcription each will be asked instead to join a formal celebration by the Muncipality, whose intention is to give a banquet at which 1,000 persons shall be present.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

THE annual meeting of the China Inland Mission was held in Exeter Hall on May 9.

Sir George Williams, who presided, said that the chief need of the mission now was a number of young men and women to carry forward the work with patience. He might mention that during the year 100 members of the Young Men's Christain Association had entered on ministerial or missionary work. The Rev. W. Cooper read a letter from Dr. Hudson Taylor, director of the mission, written in Western China two months ago, stating that during the year one of their missionaries, Mr. Fleming, and one of their native evangelists, had been martyred, and several provinces were still disturbed by rebellion, famine, and flood. Mr. W. B. Sloan, secretary, stated that the unsettled political situation at Pekin had made the position of missionaries unusually dangerous, but had also opened the eyes of many to the advantages of Western learning, and there had been at least a greater readiness to consider what the missionaries said. The year's baptisms had numbered 1,029, or 296 fewer than in 1897. The deficiency in Che-kiang alone had been 436, but in other provinces there had been marked progress. Extra care had been taken in accepting candidates for membership owing to the large increase in the number of inquirers. During the year 71 new workers had been appointed, and the total had been raised to 806. The income in this country had been 53,460*l*., showing an increase of 15,939*l*., and the receipts in China, America and other countries had risen by 425*l*. to 8,117*l*. For the first time they had begun the new year with a considerable balance, owing to a large legacy received just before. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. J. G. Cormack, from Si-ch'uen, Miss Soltan, who had lately visited the mission field, Mr. H. F. Ridley, from Kan-suh, and the Rev. W. E. Burroughs, of the Church Missionary Society. An evening meeting was held in the same hall.

THE COLONIAL CLUB.

THE annual dinner of this club was held last night at the Hotel Cecil. Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, the president, occupied the chair, and the company included the Earl of Aberdeen, General Sir Owen Burne, General Sir Andrew Clarke, and Mr. Provand, M. P. Sir Andrew Clarke, proposed "The Colonial Club," of which he is one of the founders, coupling with the toast the name of the president, of whom he spoke in complimentary terms, remarking that the measures which he took with reference to colonial administration were marked by sympathy and knowledge. The president, in response, said the club had been in existence, under one name or another, for four or five years, having originally been founded as the London Australasian Club. They that night inaugurated their new existence as a corporation and as possessing a clubhouse which occupied an ideal situation in Whitehall Court. The toast of "The Empire" was proposed by Lord Aberdeen, who said that the scheme for the Pacific cable would not be allowed to die, and while they felt justified in exercising an attitude of calmness with regard to it they hoped that the Government would reconsider the question in all its aspects. Lord Strathcona, who responded, remarked that we must have a Pacific cable, for it was essential that there should be direct communication with all the great colonies without the necessity of taking the cable or the wire off what was English and imperial ground. General Sir Owen Burne responded for the Indian dependencies, and Sir Horace Tozer for Queensland.

EARL OF KIMBERLEY ON IMPERIALISM.

THE Earl of Kimberley on May 10 addressed a meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall, under the auspices of the local Liberal Association. Mr. Alderman W. Cook (the president of the association) occupied the chair, and there was a crowded audience. Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and Sir Richard Tangye wrote apologising for inability to attend. Lord Kimberley was cordially received on rising to acknowledge a resolution of welcome. He said:—Happily, there was little occurring which was of a striking nature, excepting, perhaps, the recent agreement which had been made by Lord Salisbury with the Russian Government, which would be welcomed by all who were interested in our affairs in China. It was an undoubted step in advance, in this sense, that it was a step towards a better understanding with Russia. During the last few months two points stood out. One was the patriotic unity of the whole nation in the face of what appeared to be the imminent danger of war, and the other point which stood out prominently was the importance of our having a strong navy for our defence. A strong navy was necessary for our security and for the security of our commerce. He rejoiced that both parties had combined to render our Navy as powerful as it was. Another subject occupying to great extent the public mind was imperialism. There were different kinds of imperialism. If imperialism meant Jingoism writ large he was entirely against it. If imperialism was sympathy with what he might almost call their fellow nations in our colonial possessions, if it meant a due sense of our responsibilities for our great Indian Empire, if it meant a pride in the extraordinary achievements of our fellow countrymen in founding those colonies and conducting this empire in distant parts of the world, then they might be all called imperialists—(applause)—because there was no man who did not feel that pride or who did not take that interest in his fellow countrymen far away. This growth of feeling for the empire could not possibly be claimed as the work of any one party. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced as much as ever he was that this measure of Home Rule, subject, of course, to the supremacy of Imperial Parliament, was a measure which ought to be adopted, and he trusted, some day would be adopted. He indignantly repelled the idea that Mr. Gladstone's old colleagues were going to turn their back on their principles, and to abandon that which once he had advocated. (Applause.) He should rejoice that the dissensions in the Church should cease, because he believed them to be prejudicial to religion. But, on the other hand, he could not conceal from himself—and many of those who had been his political friends he knew had come to the same conclusion—that there was no real remedy for these dissensions in the Church of England, but that it should be made completely free by a measure of disestablishment. (Applause.)

SIR M. CONWAY'S EXPEDITION TO THE ANDES.

AT the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the other evening, Sir Martin Conway described the results of his expedition to the Andes in 1898. The range of snowy mountains called the Cordillera Real, whereof Mount Sorata formed the northern extremity, and Illimani, sixty-four miles away, the southern, was the range that he had specially intended to visit. The Cordillera Real, Sir M. Conway said, was the backbone of Bolivia. To the east the mountains fall very rapidly to a low hill country and the fertile valleys which send their waters to the river Beni. He saw little of this side of the range, and it was thither he hoped to return. On the other side there lay the high plateau at a uniform altitude of 12,000 or 13,000 feet from which the tops of low rocky hills here and there emerged. That this plateau was at one time submerged was obvious enough. The slopes that led down to it from the main Cordillera were covered with immense accumulations of glacier-borne and water-rolled debris, the ruins of the range against which they lie. The Cordillera Real had been elevated by a great earth-movement, and the heart of the range consisted of granites, schists, and rocks of that description, which Professor Bonrey had kindly undertaken to examine and describe. A transverse section across the range would reveal a central block of such rocks cloven by almost vertical pressure-planes flanked to the west by Silurian slates and other deposits of that group dipping steeply towards the Puna, and further out by beds of red sandstone and conglomerate dipping less steeply. The whole range might be described as rich in mineral products, but of the distribution of them he could not at present say much. Gold was found at several points, but the chief gold-bearing valleys were those on the east side of the range, and more especially the Tipuani and Coroico valleys. Gold was found in the La Paz River after every rainy season, while very rich gold-washings were being worked in a valley whose waters come from the flanks of Mururata. Just below the snowy mass of Cacaaca on the west was a really enormous vein of tin, which was being worked by a French company; while antimony, cobalt, and platinum had been found in different parts. The great copper deposits were not in this range, but further to the west, especially about the town of Corocoro. The Cordillera Real between Sorata and Illimani divided itself into two fairly well-marked parts. The point of division was Mount Cacaaca, which stood almost exactly midway between the two terminal peaks, and was third in altitude of the whole group. The mineral wealth of the mountains was undoubtedly considerable. In point of scenery it resembled nothing so much as a landscape on the moon, while for weird beauty and strangeness it could find, even in the midst of the Sahara, no superior and few rivals upon the face of the earth. After leaving Bolivia he spent a few days in ascending Aconcagua, and then took ship at the southern extremity of the Chilian railroads to Lota, the famous copper and coal mine centre. Proceeding to Sandy Point, he was enabled to attempt the ascent of Mount Sarmiento, the highest and finest mountain in the Fuegian district.

THE REPORT OF LICENSING COMMISSION.

AT the meeting of the Royal Commission on Licensing on May 8, Sir Algernon West presiding, the proposals of the majority as an alternative to Lord Peel's report with regard to the treatment of Ireland, Scotland, and clubs were discussed and adopted. The debate arose principally upon the section relating to Ireland. The majority resolved to omit the specific suggestions contained in their draft report as to the varying limits of the rating qualification, in the case of applications for new licences, in towns of different sizes. An amendment directed against the holding of liquor licenses in Ireland by persons carrying on other businesses in the same premises was defeated. An effort made to extend the area of Sunday closing in Ireland was unsuccessful, and it was decided to suggest that the law upon that subject should be left as at present, exception being still made in favour of the five exempted cities. Some debate took place upon the question of early closing of Irish public-houses. Upon a divison, it was decided by a majority of eight votes to six to substitute nine o'clock instead of ten o'clock, suggested in the draft report as the hour of closing on Saturday nights. In this case the neutral members carried their amendment against the opposition of the trade representatives. It is understood that in the portion of the report which deals with Scotland the Commissioners adopted an alternative, omitting the provisions for extended early closing which were contained in the report adopted by Lord Peel and his temperance colleagues.

HONOURS FOR BRAVERY.

DECORATIONS BY THE QUEEN.

At Windsor Castle on May 11 the Queen conferred distinguished honours upon a number of persons. Miss Mowbray, Miss McGrath, and Miss Wilshaw, nurses, received the decoration of the Royal Red Cross.

The Victoria Cross was conferred on Captain the Hon. A. G. A. Hore Ruthven, of the 3rd Battalion Light Infantry, for conspicuous bravery at the action of Gedariff, last September, and the Distinguished Service Order upon Captain and Brevet Major William Cross Barratt, of the Indian Staff Corps, for service in Uganda in 1897 and 1898, and Captain James William Alston Cowan, of the Higland Light Infantry, for service in the Candia affair in September 1898.

Her Majesty also decorated with the Distinguished Conduct Medal Corporal W M Brodie, of the Royal Engineers, for service in Uganda, when he commanded a battery, with which he defeated a superior force of the enemy in April 1898, and when he repeatedly distinguished himself in action; likewise Private [illegible] Melthorpe (slightly wounded), Private F. Finn and Private J. Leven (severely wounded) all of the East Kent Regiment, for a gallant attack during the engagement at Bilot, on the Nort-west Frontier of India, in September 1897 and Colour-Sergeant A. Colville, Sergeant A. Gray (wounded), and Private W. Guthrie severely wounded of the Highland Light Infantry, Sergeant [illegible] Gordon of the Army Service Corps, and Private G. Biddiscombe Royal Army Medical Corps for gallant conduct during the outbreak at Candia, last September. The Queen with whom was Princess Henry of Battenberg conferred the decorations in the corridor of the Castle.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN SUGAR TRADE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 5, aptain Sinclair asked the Secretary of State for ndia if he would give to the House the latest figures n his possession as to the imports of sugar into ndia from various countries, and the exports of ugar from India; and whether the two duties now vied on European sugar entering India resulted in net protective duty of five per cent. in favour of he Indian producer.

Lord G. Hamilton: The papers which I hope to resent to Parliament next week on the subject of ountervailing duties in India will contain the statisics desired by the hon. and gallant member down o the end of February last, so far as they are availble. A duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* was mposed in 1894 upon all imports into India except arn and cotton goods, and this duty, imposed for evenue purposes, may be in its operation protective o the extent of five per cent. so far as it effects mports which compete with Indian products.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

On Monday, May 8, Sir John Leng asked the ecretary of State for India: What is the estimated otal amount proposed to be contributed towards ailway extension by the independent States of India uring the current year, and for the three years overed by the Indian Government's programme; what is the aggregate mileage that will be constructd from the funds of these States apart from the proposed line in Cashmere; can the names of the States thus contributing to railway extension be given, with the amounts which each will contribute; and, on what terms as to interest, acquisition of lands and jurisdiction are these railway advances made by these States, and are the princes and chiefs treated with as free agents in these transactions.

Lord G. Hamilton: The estimated total amounts to be contributed towards railway extension by native States during the next three years is 5,800,000 tens of rupees, including about 1,500,000 for he proposed Cashmere line; and the aggregate mileage under construction or projected as a charge upon these funds is 1,087 miles, or, excluding the 175 miles of the Cashmere railway, 912 miles. Roughly speaking, about a third of each of these totals may be allotted to each of the next three years. The names of the contributing States besides Cashmere are Hyderabad, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Gwalior, Mysore, Oodeypore, Bikaner, Rewa, and Rajpipla. The terms and conditions vary in each case.

CABLES BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND HONG KONG.

Mr. Provand asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether an agreement was made on Oct. 28, 1893, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the one part and the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, Limited, of the other part, for laying as second submarine telegraph cable between Singapore and Hong Kong; whether this agreement secured the company against competition and placed them in possession of a preferential right to any future contract or concession for laying further cables between Singapore and Hong Kong for a term of twenty-five years; and whether such agreement was ever presented to Parliament; if not, will he state the reason why.

Mr. Chamberlain: An agreement was made on October 28, 1893, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company for the laying and maintaining for twenty-five years at their own cost by the company of a second submarine telegraph cable connecting Singapore, Labuan and Hong Kong. The agreement contains the following article:—"Article 4.—In consideration of the engagements entered into by the company in this agreement, and of the strict fulfilment thereof, her Majesty's Government undertakes to secure the company against competition to the extent following, that is to say:—Her Majesty's Government will not during the term of this agreement lay, nor grant, nor permit to be granted, any concession or authority for laying any new submarine cables connected with Hong Kong, Singapore, or Labuan (whether in competition with the cables of the company or not) unless such new cables should, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, be found necessary in the public interest of Great Britain, Hong Kong, the Strait Settlements, or Labuan, or in the general interests of international telegraphic communication. Provided always that if it shall be decided that new cables are to be laid the company shall, all things being equal, have the preferential right to the contract or concession for laying the same. Provided that this article shall not prevent the Great Northern Company from repairing, renewing, or replacing any submarine cable connected with Hong Kong, and shall not prejudice or affect the existing rights of that company." The agreement was not presented to Parliament as it imposed no charge on the public revenue.

INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India when the Indian sugar duty papers, which were stated a month ago to be in the printer's hands, would be distributed among members.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am informed that copies will reach the House this evening.

Mr. Maclean asked the noble lord whether he was in a position to redeem the promise made before Easter that they might have a day for the discussion of the papers.

Lord G. Hamilton said that he made no promise.

Mr. Maclean: The First Lord of the Treasury did.

Lord G. Hamilton: What I told my hon. friend was that he had better ask the First Lord of the Treasury. I can assure my hon. friend that I should be delighted to discuss the question.

Mr. Maclean: Will the noble lord communicate with the First Lord, he has much more influence with him than I have? (Laughter.)

NONCONFORMITY IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, May 6, Mr. Walford Green asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the purport of the new regulations issued by the Indian Government concerning the use of Government churches in India for Presbyterian and Wesleyan services.

Lord G. Hamilton: The only alteration made in the rules issued last year is defining more accurately the religious bodies who may hold service in the church in question and in substituting in the appeal from a bishop's decision the authority of the Metropolitan for that of the joint authority of the bishop and civil or military power. In all other respects the rules remain unchanged.

THE GOKTIEK VIADUCT.

Sir A. Hickman asked the Secretary for India whether the Indian Government had given the order for the Goktiek Viaduct, containing 5,000 tons of steel, to an American firm; would he explain why the chief English bridge builders were not asked to tender for it; and whether he would give instructions in future that tenders should be invited from the chief British makers.

Lord G. Hamilton: My hon. friend has, I am afraid, not been accurately informed about this matter. The order for this viaduct was not given by the Government of India, who had nothing to do with it, but by the Burma Railways Company. The company invited five English firms and two American firms to tender, but of the five English firms four refused to tender. One English firm that had not been invited asked leave to tender, and was allowed to do so. Consequently two English and two American tenders were sent in. The most favourable English tender required three years for the work, at a cost of 116,000*l*. The most favourable American tender required about one year for the completion of the work, at a cost of 60,000*l*. In these circumstances the company, with the concurrence of the Government Director (representing the Secretary of State) accepted the American tender. (Hear, hear.) The Indian Railway Companies give preference in all these cases to British makers, but I am sorry to say that this is not the first contract in which there has been a marked difference, both in price and time of delivery, between British and American tenders.

THE BASIN OF THE YANG-TSE.

Mr. Lambert asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the exchange of notes between Russia and the United Kingdom, the basin of the Yang-tse had been defined, and, if not, whether the Government intended to define it; whether the Government claimed the same rights in the Yang-tse basin as Russia claimed north of the Great Wall; and whether the treaty rights of the United Kingdom under the treaty of Tien-tsin were in any way abrogated to the north of the Great Wall in China.

Mr. Brodrick: The Yang-tse basin has been defined as the provinces adjoining the Yang-tse River and Ho-nam and Che-kiang. I am unable to state what the exact claims of Russia may be as regards Manchuria. What her Majesty's Government claim as regards the Yang-tse Valley is that no portion of the territory shall be leased, mortgaged, or in any way alienated to any other Power. The answer to the third question is in the negative.

INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Maclean: I beg to ask the right hon. gentleman, the first Lord of the Treasury, a question of which I have given private notice, whether, in view of the disclosures in the Blue Book as to the real source and origin of the Indian sugar duties, he will agree to fix a day for the discussion of this subject? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour: If I am to interpret the question of my hon. friend by the letter he has sent to me indicating his desire, I may say he has fallen into an error in the interpretation he puts upon the Blue Book; but without dwelling on that point, I must say at this time of the year especially public time is extremely valuable, and unless there is a demand the Government could not ignore from the authorised leaders of the Opposition—(laughter)—I do not think it would be possible to find the time my hon. friend, and I may say the Government themselves, desire to give to the discussion of this interesting subject.

Sir H. H. Fowler: To clear the atmosphere, I may say that it is my intention to give notice to move an address praying her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899. (Loud opposition, cheers.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: And in order to complete the right hon. gentleman's satisfaction—(cheers and laughter)—I beg to ask him if he will give a day for the discussion of my right hon. friend's motion; (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour: Of course, I shall be very glad to give a day. (Cheers.) The actual day perhaps had better be a matter for mutual arrangement (Hear.)

Sir H. Vincent: As this is the subject of a motion down for Tuesday next, will the right hon. gentleman undertake not to take that day away?

Mr. Balfour: I have promised a day for something practically equivalent to a vote of censure on the Government to the right hon. gentleman opposite, and under the circumstances I do not think we should have a preliminary canter on a subject nearly the same. (Hear, hear.)

RED SEA COAST LIGHTS.

On Thursday, May 11, Sir James Fergusson asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Whether her Majesty's Government have received information that the Porte has arranged with the Administeration des Phares to build and administer four lighthouses off the Arabian Coast in the Red Sea; whether the lights in question will be at or near the points at which the want of lights has been for many years recognised by her Majesty's Government; whether the funds hypothecated by arrangement with the Government of Egypt from the light dues levied by them for the provision of such lights will be applied to the provision and maintenance of the lights designed by the Sublime Porte; and whether the surplus of Egyptian light dues above mentioned has been accumulated during the long-continued negotiations on this subject, and may be applied to the erection of lights in the Gulf of Aden.

Mr. Brodrick; Her Majesty's Government have been informed that the Porte has arranged with the Administration des Phares for the construction of four lights in the Red Sea—at Mocha, Zebair, Abu, Ail, and Jebel Tir. These lights will be kept up by the Turkish Government and no new taxes will be levied on shipping on account of them. In these circumstances the ultimate destination of the funds which had been accumulated by the Egyptian Government for this purpose will be a matter for future consideration.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Marks asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can now state to the House the purport and the result of the communications that have passed between her Majesty's Government and the Austro-Hungarian Government with reference to the imposition of countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

Mr Brodrick: The correspondence between the two Governments on the subject is not yet concluded, and it would, therefore, be premature yet to state its result.

ITALY AND CHINA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the British Minister in Charge at Pekin is still pressing the claims of Italy to lease Sammun Bay and the adjoining territory; and whether it is proposed to take any further action in support of the claim.

Mr. Brodrick: No action has been taken in the matter by her Majesty's representative at Pekin since the statement which I made on March 20 in reply to a question on the subject by the hon. member. Her Majesty's Government will await the formation of the new Italian Ministry and the comunication of their wishes on the subject before considering the question of what further steps, if any can be taken by her Hajesty's Charge d'Affaires.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

Mr. Ascroft asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can give any information as to the number of British gunboats now stationed near Samshiri; and, whether the statement of Acting Consul Fox, which was received at the Foreign Office on April 10, that cases of piracy in the neighbourhood of Samshiri were unpleasantly frequent during the last months of 1898, that attacks had been made on two steamers flying the British flag, that the provincial authorities were either unable or unwilling to put a stop to such a state of affairs, that the outrages were perpetrated in broad daylight often within sight of the guard stations, and that in hardly one instance had the offenders been captured, had received the attention of her Majest's Government; and, if so, whether any representation has been made to the Chinese Government; and whether he can give any information to the results of same.

Mr. Brodrick said; Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the increase of piracy in Chinese waters in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong and in the West River, and strong representations have been made to the Chinese Government on the subject. The correspondence has been forwarded by the Admiralty to the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station. The gunboat Sandpiper is at present stationed in the West River.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES AT SAMSHUL.

Mr. Ascroft asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Whether he is aware that, although Samshiri has now been an open port for over a year, and that the telegragh wires pass through Hokow, no telegraph station has been established at the port of Samshiri; whether he is aware that great inconvenience is suffered by British subjects in consequence of the nearest station at Sainan not having an English speaking operator; and wether he will consider the advisability of taking the necessary steps to remove the grievance of British traders stationed in that part of China.

Mr. Brodrick said: The absence of any telegraph station at Samshul and resulting inconvenience are referred to in the report of the British Acting Consul for 1898, which has been presented to the House. There would, no doubt, be great advantage for commercial business that there should be a telegraph station nearer than three miles, but I fear that until other more important matters connected with our trade in China have been dealt with, we cannot make this a subject of diplomatic representation.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN HANKOW.

Mr. Ascroft asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether any representations have been made to him in respect to the refusal of the Russian Consul at Hankow to recognise the title of British subjects to property owned by them within the Russian concession; and, whether any communiciation has passed between her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government in respect to same; and, if so, whether he can give the result of such communiciations.

Mr. Brodrick: Representations have been made to the Russian Government on the subject, and they have sent instructions to their representative in China to suspend all definite action in the matter pending further orders.

CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

Mr Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the following recent cases:—The case of Empress v. Maharaj and another, in which the defendants were convicted of theft and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined by Mr. Marr, joint magistrate of Begu Sacrai; the case of Dr. Kudiram Ghose, who was convicted by the magistrate of Moor-hedabad for an alleged act of negligence in his professional capacity, and sentenced for three months' imprisonment and fine; the case of Dr. Augier, sub-deputy magistrate of Pwrulia, who was sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months in a case relating to a female coolie; whether he is aware that in each of these cases the High Court of Calcutta set aside the conviction, declaring that no offence had been proved; and whether in view of these facts he will consider the desirability of introducing a change in the present system of criminal administration in India, by which the district magistrate is the head of the police, the virtual prosecutor, and at the same time the chief magistrate in his district.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information in regard to the three cases referred to in the hon. member's question. I do not think that the orders of the High Court, so far as their terms are stated in the question, would justify me in requesting the Government of India to consider the advisability of introducing a revolutionary change in the present system of criminal administration in India.

SALARY OF THE BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT CLERK

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the clerk of the Insolvency Court at Bombay is paid by fees, which amount to between 3,000 rs. and 4,000 rs a month, and whether the present incumbent accepted the appointment subject to the understanding that the scale of his remuneration was likely to be revised; why the recommendation of the Finance Committee of 1886 that, looking to the amount of the work, the salary should be fixed at 500 rs. or 600 rs. per mensem, the fees to be credited to Government, was not acted upon; and whether he will lay upon the table the correspondence regarding the salary of this appointment between the Bombay Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State subsequently to the year 1895.

Lord G. Hamilton.—(1.) The clerk of the Insolvency Court at Bombay is paid by fees, the average amount of which is a little over 3,000 rs. a month, out of which he meets certain charges for establishment. It is apparently the case that the present incumbent accepted the appointment (in 1875) "subject to any revision of the remuneration that might be ordered by competent authority." (2.) The recommendation of the Finance Committee for the salary to be fixed at 500 rs. or 600 rs. a month was coupled with a further recommendation that the duties of the post should be revised and made more important, and a higher salary attached to it, by an Insolvency Bill which was then under consideration. This measure has been under consideration for many years, but it has recently been decided not to proceed further with it; and I now propose to communicate with the Government of India on the subject. (3.) The correspondence on this subject, though very lengthy, is still incomplete, and I cannot undertake to present it.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Howard Vincent.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If the expression "dans le bassin du Yang-tse," in the Note of April 16-28 from his Excellency Count Mouravieff to her Majesty's Ambassador in St. Petersburg, is understood to mean the recognition by Russia that all the region south of the Great Wall is within the sphere of British influence, having regard to the distinct recognition by Sir Charles Scott, on behalf of Great Britain, in his corresponding Note of the same date, that all the region north of the Great Wall is within the sphere of Russian influence. (Monday, May 15.)

Mr. Hudson.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a petition from Mr. A. S. Russell, of the Indian Public Works Department, dated May 1898; whether this correctly represents the position of the officers sent out to India from the Coopers, Hill Engineering College during the first three or four years; and whether he proposes to take any steps to remedy the grievances from which this officer and his contemporaries appear to suffer from want of promotion, and which was not considered by the Select Committe of the House in 1890. (Monday, May 15)

Sir James Kitson.—To ask the Secretary of State for India; Whether his attention has been drawn to the continued extension of the metre and other smaller gauges of railways in India in competition with the legitimate spheres of the standard gauge and whether he will take steps towards defining the scope of the smaller gauges. (Tuesday, May 18.)

Sir William Wedderburn.—Restrictions upon British Indian Subjects in British Colonies and Dependencies.—Address for return (1) showing in the case of every British colony and dependency, the population of which includes British Indians what disabilities or restrictions are imposed upon such British Indians; (2) stating for each colony or dependency the approximate number of such British Indians; and (3) giving in each case from the statutes or the by-laws an abstract showing the nature of the disabilities or restriction in question.

Mr. Kimber.—East India (Primogeniture)—Address for return of dates, names of subscribers, and of the prayers, of petitions, and of the official correspondence on the subject of primogeniture as the rule of succession to estates of chiefs and sirdars in the Cis-Sutlej territory of the Punjab, including, the following papers:—1847, Oct. 5. From Government of India to Commissioner of Cis-Sutlej States, paragraphs 11 and 12. 1849, Nov. 15: From Board of Administration to Government of India. 1849, Dec. 20: From Government of India to Board of Administration. 1850, Dec. 31: Board of Administration's reply. 1851, Feb. 12: Rules by the Governor-General of India 1857, Nov. 13; From Secretary to Chief Commissioner to Geovernor-General. 1858, March 17: Governor-General to Chief Commissioner. 1870, April 16: Commissioner Delhi to Government of Punjab. 1870, May 20: Reply of Punjab Government 1887, March 30: Punjab Government to Government of India. 1893, April 6: Commissioner Delhi to Deputy Commissioner Rurnal.

A meeting of members interested in the question of imperial telegraphy was held in the Conference Room yesterday afternoon, Sir E. Sassoon presiding. A letter was framed to Mr. Chamberlain, pointing out the excessive nature of the present telegraphic charges for messages to different parts of the empire, and asking for an inquiry as to the best means of reducing them. The letter sets forth a number of instances illustrating the unreasonableness of these charges. It was agreed to communicate also with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for India on the subject. In the course of the discussion Mr. Henniker Heaton stated that he had information that Lord Curzon was strongly in favour of a reform in this matter. It was suggested that land lines to India and Africa might be maintained at a greatly reduced cost while carrying far more messages.

CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery presided on May 9 at the Hotel Cecil over the thirteenth annual dinner of her Majesty's Civil Service, the vice-chairman being Sir Arthur Godley. Proposing the toast of the evening, "The Civil Service," Lord Rosebery said;—It had occurred to him to imagine what would happen if there was a strike of the Civil servants, such as once happened when there was a mutiny at the Nore. What would the country do and what would be the fact on the country? What a commotion there would be in the purlieus of Downing Street and the recesses of Whitehall. Headed by Sir Edward Hamilton, perhaps, and Sir Francis Mowatt, they would asemble in their hundreds and their thousands in Trafalgar Square, and would proceed in a body to the House of Commons to present a monster petition. What in the meantime would become of the political heads? He had bean a political head himself and could conceive the dismay and despondency which would fall on the hearts of the political chiefs when deserted by their prominent supporters. The first step would of course be to import blacklegs and retired Civil servants, and some of them wearing coronets would be pressed into service for the emergeny. A telegram would be despatched to Sir Alfred Milner at the Cape—(laughter)—and Lord Welby would be summoned from the chair of the County Council to the armchair which he formerly occupied at the Treasury. Last, but not least, Lord Farrer would be draged away from the particular controversy in which he might be engaged called upon to renew his youth like the eagles and put at the head of half a dozen departments—(laughter)—if, indeed, like Wellington in 1834, he was not called upon to discharge the whole business of the Government. (Laughter.) But there was one figure which he could scarcely discern or identify. That was the Vice-President of the Council. (Laughter.) The Vice-President was a transient political officer but still there was something permanent about him—(laughter)—as he threw in his lot with the permanent services, although occasionally he had to consult his noble friend the Lord President as to the doctrinal efficacy of some school catechism. (Laughter.) Such a strike as this would call out, as all strikes did, some venerable blacklegs who might be treated with contumely in the streets. There would be an acute period. The Civil servants would hold meetings for a considerable time, the political servants would also hold meetings, but at length some *modus vivendi* would be found. But in the meantime the work of the government of the country would have sustained a blow which no one who had not been in the public service could realise. He had been reading in the life of Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen an account of what was said about the Civil Service by two successive members of that family. It was to the effect that if a man worked two of his fingers off in the service of the country the only remark made by his superiors would be that he was a remarkably short-fingered man. (Laughter.) No such remark would now, he thought, be made by any political chief, however exacting. (Hear, hear) The condition of the service had been described as being that the Civil servant should be acquitted of personal responsibility on the condition of foregoing claim to any personal reputation. He could not but say that the cases in which personal responsibility would have ected to the detriment of the parmanent servant of the Crown were few indeed, and that the State in this respect had made an uncommonly good bargain. (Cheers.)

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT SANDHURST COLLEGE.

The annual athletic meeting of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, opened on the path in front of the gymnasium. The Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. Markham, was present. The officials were:—Judges, Mr. C. Herbert, hon. secretary A. A. A., and Captain L. Conway-Gordon; timekeeper, Mr. S. K. Holman; starter, Major-General E. Abbot Anderson; hon. secretaries, Captains W. N. Bolton and C. Moore. Details:—

120 Yards Handicap (second round).—First Heat—J. C. Markes, 6½ yds, 1; A. V. Jarrett, 5½ 2; F. Anderson, 4, 3. Won by inches Time, 13 2-5s. Second Heat—G. H. Young 3 1-2 1; C. A. B. Hamilton, 7 1-2 2; J. Simpson 6 1-2 3. Won by a foot. Time 13 1-5s.

High Jump.—R. Simpson 5ft. 7⅝in. 1; R. Worgan 5ft. 6 3-8 in. 2; R. Bullock, 5ft. 5 3-8in. 3.

100 Yards.—First heart—C. A. B. Hamilton, 1; V. Gwyer 2; A. Udal, 3. Won by half a yard; a foot between second and third. Time, 11 3-5 s. Second Heat—R. Simpson, 1; G. Young, 2; J. Wheeler, 3. Won by half a yard; a foot between second and third. Time, 11 1-5 s.

Half-mile.—R. Worsley, 1; F. Tanner, 2; J. Montgomery, 3. Won easily by twenty yards: twenty-five yards between second and third. Time, 2 m, 9 1-2 s.

Three-legged Race.—J. Wheeler and C. Lyall, 1.

Hurdless (120 yards).—First Heat—R. Bullock, 1; C. Hopkinson, 2. Won easily. Time, 18 3-5s. Second Heat—G. Young, 1; F. Tanner, 2. Won by five yards. Time, 19s. Third Heat—R. Simpson, 1; J. Stansfield 2. Won by four yards. Time, 18s.

Tug of War.—C Company beat A Company and E Company beat F Company.

Quarter-mile.—First heat—V. Gwyer, 1; H. Richards, 2; C. Lyall, 3. Won by ten yards. Time, 55 3-5 s. Second heat—R. Worsley, 1; R. Simpson, 2; J. Wheeler, 3. Won by a foot. Time, 56 1-5 s.

Two Miles.—R. McEnery, 1; M. White, 2; B. Trail, 3. M. Bell and A. Reed a dead-heat for fourth place. McEnery took the lead at the half distance and won easily by forty yards; same distance between second and third. Time, 10 m. 40 s.

Long Jump.—R. A. Bullock, 21 ft. 0 1-4 in., 1; R. V. Simpson, 20 ft. 10 1-4 in. 2; G. R. Bird, 19 ft. 5in., 3.

Putting the Weight.—G. H. Young, 30 ft, 10 in., 1; R. A. Bullock, 28ft. 10 in. 2; J.S. Cotter, 28ft. 3 3-4 in,

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Constantinople, May 8 (*Times*).—The four Turkish delegates to the Peace Conference, with four secretaries, left for The Hague to-day.

Constantinople, May 4 (*Reuter*).—The Turkish Minister at The Hague, Missak Effendi, is an Armenian, and, although he is an official of enlightened mind and proved merit, the Government overlooked him in appointing its delegates to the Peace Conference owing to his nationality. As the other Powers have appointed their Ministers at the Hague to represent them at the Conference, Missak Effendi was, naturally, indignant at his treatment, and without a word of warning to his Government abandoned his post and went to Paris, where he is still staying. His prompt action caused great consternation at the Palace, and, as he is known to entertain Liberal ideas, it is feared that he may join the Armenian Party in Paris.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—With regard to the length of time to be occupied by the Peace Congress in its deliberations, I learn from The Hague that the conferences of the sections alone are expected to take from six to eight weeks. One of the most important questions will be that of the revision of the Geneva Convention, regarding which definite proposals are to be submitted by the Swiss Government. They are as follows:—

1. That the wounded should be declared neutrals, and wounded men taken prisoners be no longer detained after recovery, but returned to their own country.

2. That the Convention be extended to naval wars.

3. That provisions be made for the establishment of the identity of killed, wounded, and prisoners, and that each soldier be supplied with a tablet containing all the statements necessary thereto.

4. That in all countries it be made the duty of soldiers to know the rules of the Geneva Convention.

5. That each country should provide special gendarmes to search the battlefields, and to protect the wounded.

6. That the question of the interchange of prisoners be studied by specially appointed military commissions

7. That ambulances, in order to prevent infection, be situated at a certain distance from the battlefield; and

8. That the Red Cross societies be officially recognised, and that their institutions and agents be declared inviolable.

It is also intended to appoint permanent committees for the examination of various independent questions.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin affirms that the United States delegates to the International Peace Conference are instructed to advance three leading principles:—(1) The institution of Courts of Arbitration; (2) the extension of the Declaration of Paris of 1856 to the non-confiscation of all cargoes which are not contraband of war; and (3) the extension of the Geneva Convention to war by sea.

Most reports are that the Conference will be a protracted one, but the *Standard* correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the session of the Conference is expected to be brief, this inference being drawn from the fact that the meeting of the Venezuela Commission is postponed only until June 15. The Peace Conference must have concluded by then, to permit of the attendance of Professor Maertens.

From Vienna the *Standard* correspondent writes:—The "pourparlers" between the Powers with reference to the Peace Conference which I mentioned a short time ago, have led to a very remarkable result. The Triple Alliance Powers were the first to consult among themselves and then one or two of the minor States such as those of the Balkan Peninsula were taken into confidence. Eventually one of the Cabinets—probably that of Vienna made a suggestion to the other Great Powers, which has been generally accepted. The result is that nearly identical instructions have been given to the delegates of the larger European States in respect to certain points, the general adoption of which constitutes an additional programme in connection with the Conference. These points are that the Conference will absolutely refuse to receive memoranda, or petitions, or letters, whether they come from Governments or from political or non-political associations, dealing with national grievances—such as, for instance, those of Macedonia—or with the internal conditions of any particular countries, or, in general, with questions of a political or religious character connected with individual States. The labours of the Conference are to remain general in their application, and its deliberations or decisions are to be limited to questions of principle affecting all countries alike. As the Russian Circular of Dec. 30, 1898 (old style), which contained the detailed programme of the Conference excluded all questions connected with the political relations of different countries, and also the discussion of conditions created by treaties—whereby any reference to the Treaty of Frankfort or to the Samoa Treaty would be inadmissible—it was necessary only to debar, absolutely and from the outset, the consideration of grievances of any kind, as has now been done.

This decision has been communicated—confidentially, I suppose—to Turkey and to all the Balkan States, and has had a reassuring effect on the Sultan and on such countries as Servia, which will now feel secure against surprises at the Conference.

The *Vorwarts* publishes a strongly-worded article against Russia, especially in connection with the abolition of the Finnish Constitution, which act the journal describes as the murder of a nation, and that, too, on the eve of the assembling of the Peace Conference convened by the Czar. After asking whether Europe will clamly look on at this gross breach of faith on the part of Russia towards the Finns, the journal concludes as follows:—"From Germany, France, and Italy nothing is to be expected; but what about England, which seventy-five years ago exploded the Holy Alliance!"

According to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, the Social Democrats propose holding a demonstration at Amsterdam, at Whitsuntide, to protest against the forthcoming Peace Conference, inasmuch as, according to the Socialists, the Conference, being the outcome of the Czar's initiative, must be regarded as a farce. It is added that Herr Bebel contemplates attending the demonstration.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTIONS.

The two Yellow Books dealing respectively with the agreements with Great Britain regarding the Niger and the Nile were published on Saturday. The first contains little that is new. The principal despatches in the Nile Yellow Book relate to the negociations which preceded the conclusion of the agreement embodied in the declaration of March 21, 1899.

FRANCE ABANDONS THE BAHR-EL-GHAZEL.

On Jan. 12 M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, informed M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that he had seen Lord Salisbury, to whom he had submitted his views on the subject of the establishment of a line of demarcation between the zones of influence of the two countries. The Ambassador said the conversation showed that the opposition of the British Government to a political establishment in the valley of the Upper Nile was still strong, and that if France desired to arrive at an understanding it would be advisable that she should confine herself to seeking a commercial route towards the Upper Nile and to securing for herself a favourable delimitation of the zones of influence to the east of Lake Chad.

RIVAL CLAIMS TO WADAI.

M. Delcasse replied that the views which M. Cambon had set before Lord Salisbury appeared to him to form a possible basis for negotiations. A few days later M. Cambon addressed to M. Delcasse a draft sketch of a proposed delimitation of the zones of influence, which would secure to France the possession of the Oasis of Tibesti and of Borku, as well as of Wadai, as against the almost complete abandonment of the Bahr-el-Ghazel.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs authorised M. Cambon to submit the sketch to the Marquess of Salisbury. On Feb. 2 the Ambassador intimated to M. Delcasse that Lord Salisbury had shown him a draft delimitation by which the British zone comprised Wadai and touched Lake Chad. M. Delcasse, in reply, instructed M. Cambon to insist in principle on the inclusion of the whole of Wadai in the French sphere, and he expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to append any agreement that might be concluded to the Niger Convention of June 14, 1898.

On Feb. 27 M. Cambon informed the Minister that he had seen Lord Salisbury, to whom he had handed the French draft of the future frontier three days later. His Excellency announced that Lord Salisbury had submitted to him a counterdraft, and that he had immediately seen the Permanent Under Secretary, to whom he had stated that this counterdraft seemed calculated to call forth the most serious objections from the Government of the Republic, and that certain of its provisions raised by implication the question of Egypt. M. Delcasse replied on March 7 that it was in order to avoid treating the Egyptian Question that he had from the first wished to append the new agreement to the existing Niger Convention. Meantime (on March 2) Lord Salisbury had submitted another frontier line, which gave up the claims of Great Britain to Wadai.

THE CONVENTION SIGNED.

Subsequently M. Cambon apprised M. Delcasse that Lord Salisbury porposed to entrust the task of drawing up the line of frontier to a mixed commission, a proposal in which the French Minister at once acquiesced. On March 19 M. Cambon communicated to the Quai d'Orsay the draft of the wording porposed by Lord Salisbury, and M. Delcasse, in reply suggested some modifications. The day following M. Cambon forwarded a new draft, in which the proposed changes had been taken into account, and M. Delcasse thereupon authorised M. Cambon to sign the Convention, which conformed to the wishes he had expressed. The declaration was accordingly signed in London by Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon on March 21, the agreement taking the form of an addition to the fourth article of the Niger Convention.

The committee of the French Chamber appointed to examine the Conventions between Great Britain and France on the subject of Africa met on May 4. M. Delcasse, heard by the committee, stated that the three chief points which he desired to obtain had been obtained. As regards Egypt, France retained complete liberty of action. She recognised nothing which had been accomplished without her consent. The second point was to form an integral whole of all the French possessions in Africa and to weld together the various portions. Not only had this work been accomplished, but France had also obtained the districts of Kanem, Bagirmi, and Wadai. Finally it was particularly important in the interests of peace to suppress all causes of conflict between the two nations without sacrificing any of the essential interest of France. This great result, it could be said, had been obtained. The commitee, entirely satisfied with the explanations of the Minister, entrusted the drawing up of the report on the Conventions to Prince d'Arenberg, directing him to conclude in favour of their adoption.

TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Consul Hurst, in a report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Pakhoi for the past year, points out that it amounted to 616,230*l*. as compared with 631,490*l*. in the previous twelve months. Imports have fallen from 404,578*l*. to 351,910*l*., while exports have risen from 226,912*l*. to 264,320*l*. It thus appears that Pakhoi is in danger of losing the reputation it formerly had of being pre-eminently a place of imports. The decline in the imports is attributable;—1. To an interruption of communication with Southern Kwang-si consequent on the rebellion in that province in June and July last. 2. To the rivalry of other inlets for trade, notably to the opening of the West River to foreign trade in the summer of 1897. A few years ago Pakhoi was the main source of supply not only for the adjacent portion of the province of Kwang-tung, but also for the provinces of Yun-nan and Kwang-si. Its trade was at its zenith in 1889-91, while as yet the competition of the Haiphong-Mengtze route *via* the Red River had hardly begun to be perceptible. From 1892 onward the diversion of a portion of the import trade to this route began materially to affect Pakhoi's prosperity as a port, and its total trade which had reached 1,136,983*l*. in 1890, fell to 613,322*l*. in 1894. The opening of Lungchow also contributed its quota to Pakhoi's discomfiture, and will be more seriously felt when the Hanoi-Langson Railway is extended to that place. Pakhoi trade was showing signs of recovery owing to natural expansion when it received another check by the opening of the West River to foreign trade by the Burma Convention of Feb. 4, 1897. The existence of these three rival routes to the provinces of Kwang-si and Yun-nan thus fully accounts for the falling-off of imports.

Continuing, Mr. Hurst says:—England retains control of the piece-goods trade, but most of the metals come from Germany, as also needles, lamps, clocks, aniline dyes, llama braid, biscuits, blankets, and handkerchiefs. The latter are put up in tasteful card board boxes containing a dozen each, they are chiefly dark blue or red of a pronounced pattern, and are retailed at about 2*d*. each. Machine thread in boxes containing twelve reels and sold at 5 1-2*d*. a box is made in Belgium. The biscuits (German made) most in demand are put up in tin boxes, which doubtless are esteemed highly by the economical Chinese after their contents are consumed. Very presentable clocks are retailed at about 4*s*. 6*d*. each. A combined clock and musical box, the latter concealed in the base of the clock, struck me as a novelty which would take a Chinaman's fancy. It was on sale for the low price of 7*s*. Aniline dyes are in some demand. They are labelled soluble blue, imperial blue, green crystal, best magenta, and other colours, and are sold at prices from 15 c. to 30 c., say 3 3-4*d*. to 7 1-2*d*. Inferior confectionery is sold in glass bottles at 4*d*. each. From the prices given our exporters will be able to judge whether it is possible to do business on these lines. In the majority of miscellaneous imports Japan is Germany's competitor rather than England. Matches are almost all of Japanese make. It must be borne in mind that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Pakhoi cannot afford to buy expensive articles, and prefer to buy goods of inferior make at a lower price; if our manufacturers desire to do business it will be necessary to study and comply with local requirements. . . . Prognostications as to the coming ruin of Pakhoi trade have been frequently made, but it must be admitted that the patient dies hard. The total trade of the port is almost the same in value as in 1894, with this important difference, that imports have decreased by over 110,000*l*. while exports have increased by about a similar amount. With regard to the extent to which the import trade has been affected by the opening of Wuchow as a treaty port, statistics show that the import of piece-goods into Pakhoi has fallen about 40 per cent., and the total import trade about 32 per cent. in the last two years, and it has probably hardly yet touched bottom; but further loss is not likely to be considerable, unless a reducton of inland dues were to occur through extension of treaty privileges to Nanning.

EAST AFRICA.

UGANDA.

News has been received at the Foreign Office from Unyoro that Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt attacked Kabarega on the east bank of the Nile on April 9, and completely defeated him. Three hundred of the enemy were killed, and Kabarega himself, who was severely wounded, and Mwanga were taken prisoners. Colonel Evatt's losses were two killed and twenty wounded Waganda.

Speaking in reply to the toast of "The Navy and Army" on May 10 at the annual dinner of the Inverness-shire Association, at the Holborn Restaurant, Colonel J. R. L. MacDonald, who has just returned from Uganda, said he thought he might claim that British prestige had been maintained in that distant region. He knew that those present were better informed than a fellow-passenger of his about a month ago, who congratulated him on his "successful operations against the Matabele to Uganda." (Laughter). But, though they might know where Uganda was, it must be rather difficult for them to realise how absolutely removed from support the British officers in Uganda were a short time ago. If they would imagine that the fighting was in the extreme North of Scotland, that all reinforcements had to be sent from London, that there was a single line of rails up to a point ten miles beyond Rugby, that beyond that there were no roads better than ordinary cart-tracks across fields, that bridges were practically non-existent, and that between Carlisle and Inverness no supplies were procurable, they would understand how isolated the British Force was. (Applause.) The operations extended over a district two-thirds the size of England, and the British were attacked from the east, the west, and the north. In most of our little wars we had to meet superior numbers, who were, however, inferior in equipment and training. In Uganda the British officers, with a handful of hastily trained men, had to meet a superior number of highly disciplined troops. Yet they were able for over four hours to withstand the attack of those troops, firing at a distance of 150 yards, and finally, by a counter attack, to drive them from the field. (Loud applause.) They were often in a critical position afterwards, before reinforcements could reach them, but the civil officials, the missionaries, and the traders all rallied round the old flag, and showed by their conduct that the British spirit had not deteriorated. In one way the services were fairly well represented. Some of the civilians who were able to render assistance had gained experience in the Volunteer force; Militia officers trained and led to victory the hastily equipped levies and one of the bravest officers and the most gallant leaders of the force was an ex-lieutenant of the Royal Navy. He might say that one of the civilians who had since been decorated by her Majesty was an Inverness-shire man, Mr. Grant—(applause)—while another Scotsman, Dr. Macpherson perhaps carried off the palm for individual gallantry. After his experience of the way in which the civilians fought in Uganda, he thought he might say that the Navy and the Army were the embodiment of the martial spirit of the British race. (Loud applause.)

THE CRICKET SEASON.

The Australian Cricketers began the first match in their tour at the Crystal Palace on May 8, their opponents being a powerful eleven of the South of England, captained by Mr. Grace. The Englishmen won the toss, and thanks mainly to Mr. C. B. Fry, Hayward, and Lockwood, put together a score of 246. At the close of play the visitors had lost two wickets for thirty-five runs. On May 9 the Australians continuing their innings kept possess of the wickets all day, and at the close had scored 357 for the loss of eight men. Gregory contributed 124 and Noble 105 not out. Had it not been for determined stands by Prince Ranjitsinhji and Dr. W. G. Grace on May 10, there is no doubt that the Australians would have registered a win. On resuming their first innings, the Colonials increased their total to 375, Mr. M. A. Noble carrying out his bat for a faultless 116. Thus when the South of England went in to bat for the second occasion they were 129 in arrear on the first innings. They only succeeded in compiling 222, of which number the Indian Prince and Dr. Grace were responsible for 110. This left the Australians requiring ninety-four to win, a very easy task, but time prevented them from accomplishing this, and when the match was drawn, greatly in their favour, they had lost one wicket for seven runs. With nine wickets in hand, and only eighty-seven required to win, it will be seen that, had time allowed, the Australians would of a certainty have proved successful.

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

THE VINDICATION OF DREYFUS.

THE LEAKAGES AT THE WAR OFFICE.

WHAT THE GERMAN STAFF WANTED TO KNOW.

HOW SUSPICION LIGHTED ON DREYFUS.

The "Figaro" to-day continues its review of the Dreyfus case. Regarding the leakages discovered at the Ministry of War the journal calls attention to the note of General Deloye in reply to the statements of Major Hartmann in which the General mentions three memoranda dated Aug. 6 and Sept. 20 and 27, 1894 regarding acts of espionage. The General admits, the Reuter despatch, that these memoranda did not refer to the acts alleged to have been committed by Dreyfus. At the time indicated the German General Staff was seeking to obtain more serious information regarding the "120 short" gun than that supplied with the *bordereau*. The note of August 6 gives a list of questions addressed to an agent in which information is asked for regarding a 120 millimetre mortar. In that of September 20, another agent is asked for full particulars of the "120 short" gun, while the paper dated September 27—a note from the same source as the previous one—asked what is the composition of the battaries of the artillery regiments of the Chalons Army Corps, how many batteries there are of the "120 short," what shells they fire, and what is the effective strength of the batteries. It also asks for information on the following subjects:—The firing manual for field artillery, artillery mobilization, the new gun and the new rifle, army formations, reserve divisions and brigade, the fort at Manouvilliers, the instructions for the manœuvres of batteries of horse artillery.

The *Figaro* remarks that this note alone would suffice to prove that the *bordereau* was not the work of Dreyfus. The *bordereau*, the date of which was at first declared to be April, 1894, was afterwards assigned by Generals Gonse, De Pellieux and Zurlinden to the beginning of September, and this date was confirmed by General Roget and Major-Cuignet. General de Boisdeffre's circular on May 17, 1894, clearly showed that Dreyfus knew that he would not go to the manœuvres, and he could not, therefore, have written in the month of August, "I am starting for the manœuvres." The journal further points out that the date originally assigned to the *bordereau* by Henry, and after him by the General Staff, established an alibi for Esterhazy, who could not have been acquainted in April with the documents mentioned in the *bordereau* and that by now declaring that it was written in August or Semptember the generals maintain that Esterhazy, contrary to his own assertions, never acted as a counter-spy in 1894. "Esterhazy's position in 1894," the *Figaro* says, "was a most difficult one. Without any scruples, engaged in questionable businesses, his letters to Mme. de Boulancy and M. Jules Roche show the sentiments he entertained towards his superiors.

The journal proceeds to show how the charge of treason first came to be made against Dreyfus. It points out in General Zurlinden's evidence the admission that the first investigations at the General Staff regarding the leakages afforded no ground whatever for suspecting Dreyfus.

Reverting to the investigation made at the offices of the General Staff to discover the author of the *bordereau* which at first led to no result the *Figaro* relates how the similarity of Dreyfus's handwriting to that of the *bordereau* led first being suspected, and then to his arrest. It lays special emphasis on the part played by the Agent Guenee, who was instructed by Henry to inquire into Dreyfus's antecedents and those reports later on enabled General Roget and De Boisdeffre to accuse Dreyfus plainly. To-day's article concludes with an extract from the evidence of M. Lepine, former Prefect of Police, before the united sections of the Court of Cassation which shows that being consulted by the Ministry of War regarding Dreyfus's private life, he declared contrary to the reports furnished by the agent Guenee that Dreyfus never went to any club, and consequently did not gamble. As regarded women, without being positively affirmative, M. Lepine declared that if Dreyfus had had relations with one or two they were not women who were actuated by mercenary objects or who would lead him into extravagances. The witness handed his reports to Colonel Henry, but the latter never forwarded them to the Minister of War.

CAPTAIN CUIGNET CASHIERED.

Paris, Friday.—It is officially stated that Captain Cuignet, who gave evidence before the Court of Cassation in the name of the Ministry of War, has been dismissed the army.—*Exchange Telegraph Company.*

GUARDS SAIL TO ESCORT DREYFUS HOME.

Paris, Friday.—The *Petit Bleu* announces that ten men of the Republican Guard, and four gendarmes, who sailed on Tuesday last from St. Nazaire on board the *Lafayette*, are to form the escort which is to bring back Dreyfus to France, and that Dreyfus may be expected to arrive about the end of june.—*Reuter.*

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Johannesburg correspondent says that since the petition to the Qveen was reopened as a reply to the counter-petition, 5,000 additional names have been obtained in a week.

The Mayor of Sidney, New South Wales, has called a public meeting to support the petition of the Transvaal Uitanders.

The Transvaal representative in Paris absolutely denils all rumours relative to the despatch to the Tranesvaal Government of a British ultimatum.

A rumour is in circulation in Joannesburg that President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner are to meet at Bloemfontein.

The *Standard* is authorised to state "that there is no foundation whatsoever for the statement that Mr. Chamberlain had sent 'a firmly worded demand upon the Transvaal Government to observe its obligations to the Queen as paramount Power.'"

A *Dalziel* telegram from Pretoria, dated May 8, says:—It is reported on good authority that Sir Henry de Villiers, when here last week, emphasised to the Government the necessity of meeting the demands of the alien population and the goldmining industry in a liberal spirit. Sir Henry did not see President Kruger.

The *Johannesburg Star* says:—"The best guarantee of peace will be the speedy execution of the promised reforms and the recognition of the political existence of the Uitlander population."

The *Pretoria News* maintains that the Republic is on the eve of most important developments. "We are able to state," it says "that the impending changes will remove the necessity for outside intervention. The country was never nearer attaining the desired reform of just grievances than at the present moment." The same journal prophesies unexpectedly satisfactory developments in the political situation by the middle of the month.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Johannesburg, telegraphing *via* Newcastle, Natal, says:—There can be little doubt that recent events are regarded in the Transvaal as of grave import. This feeling is to be noted among Uitlanders and Boers alike. In Johannesburg the general opinion is that matters are rapidly approaching a crisis. In some cases apprehension of danger is very marked and the families of some prominent men are already preparing to leave the country. The outbreak of hostilities, indeed, is distinctly contemplated in many influential quarters as a possible outcome of the present strained situation. The reports arriving here daily from other parts of the Transvaal tend in no way to modify this view. I am informed on trustworthy authority that the Boers throughout the country have received an official warning to be in readiness for serious eventualities. The activity noticeable for some weeks past at the Fort here is unprecedented. Military patrols are, moreover engaged in range finding to the north of the town.

Washington, May 11 (*Reuter*).—The following despatch has been received here from General Otis from Manila of to-day's date:—

The situation is as follows. I have succeeded in passing the army gunboats to Calumpit for use on the Rio Grande River. The railway connections with that point have been secured this week. The passage of the gunboats through the Macabebe country was hailed with joyful demonstration by the inhabitants.

"In the country passed over by our troops a temporary civil administration has been inaugurated and protection to the inhabitants against the insurgents' abuses has been given as far as possible. Signs of the insurgents' disintegration are daily manifested. The obstacles which the natural features of the country present can be overcome."

General Otis also cabled the following:—

"The volunteers understand that they will begin to leave for the United States in the latter part of the month. They know the importance of their presence here at this time, and accept the sacrifice which the United States' interests make imperative."

"The transport *Hancock* has arrived here from San Francisco with 1,500 troops."

THE FAR EAST.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENT IN CHINA.

The following is the text of the Identical Notes exchanged between the United Kingdom and Russia with regard to their respective railway interests in China. The Notes are issued as a parliamentary paper (Treaty Series), a copy of which was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Friday night.

Sir C. Scott to Count Muravieff.

The undersigned British Ambassador duly authorised to that effect has the honour to make the following declaration to his Excellency Count Muravieff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Great Britain and Russia, animated by a sincere desire to avoid in China all cause of conflict on questions where their interests meet, and taking into consideration the economic and geographical gravitations of certain parts of that Empire, have agreed as follows:—

1. Great Britain engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjects, or of others, any railway concession to the North of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concerns in that region supported by the Russian Government.

2. Russia, on her part, engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of Russian subjects, or of others, any railway concessions on the basin of the Yang-tse, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the British Government.

The two contracting parties, having nowise in view to infringe in any way the sovereign rights of China on existing treaties, will not fail to communicate to the Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by averting all cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East, and to serve the primordial interests of China herself. (Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

St. Petersburg, April 28, 1899.

The Russian Note to Sir Charles Scott, signed by Count Muravieff, "duly authorised to that effect," is identical in terms with that of the British Note, the only difference being that paragraphs 1 and 2 are therein simply transposed.

The second Identical Note, subscribed to by both the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister, is an addendum to the other, and is in the following terms:—

In order to complete the Notes exchanged this day respecting the partition of spheres for concessions for the construction and working of railways in China, it has been agreed to record in the present additional Note the agreement arrived at with regard to the line Shanghaikuan-Neu-chwang, for the construction of which a loan has been already contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai-Hong Kong Bank, acting on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation.

The general arrangement established by the abovementioned Notes is not to infringe in any way the rights acquired under the said Loan Contract, and the Chinese Government is at liberty to appoint both an English engineer and a European accountant to supervise the construction of the line in question and the expenditure of the money appropriated to it. But it remains well understood that this fact cannot be taken as constituting a right of property or foreign control, and that line in question is to remain a Chinese line, subject to the control of the Chinese Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

As regards the branch line from Siaoheichan to Sinminting, in addition to the aforesaid restrictions, it has been agreed that it is to be constructed by China herself, who may permit European, not necessarily British, engineers to periodically inspect it and to verify and certify that the works are being properly executed.

The present special agreement is naturally not to interfere in any way with the right of the Russian Government to support, if it thinks fit, applications of Russian subjects of establishments for concessions for railways which, starting from the main Manchurian line in a south-westerly direction, would traverse the region in which the Chinese line, terminating at Sinminting and Neu-chang, is to be constructed.

St. Petersburg, May 6 (*Reuter*).—The Anglo-Russian agreement forms the subject of leading articles in the more important Russian papers. Their tone is very unfriendly to Great Britain.

St. Petersburg, May 10 (*Reuter*).—In its leading article on the Anglo-Russian Agreement regarding China the *Novoe Vremya* to-day repeated that the Anglo-Russian Agreement in no way involved a *rapprochement* between the two countries. Only an understanding of a technical character had been concluded, not binding Russia's liberty of action either in the domain of general, international, or East Asiatic policy.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin wrote on May 5:—It is interesting to observe how keenly the Anglo-Russian agreement is discussed in Germany. Bismarckian traditions have accustomed German public opinion to regard the relations between England and Russia as a special province of German foreign policy. It may be doubted, however, whether the times are favourable for the active assertion of German influence in this sphere. The comments on the agreement are, therefore, mostly confined to the attempt to find consolation in the hope that a better day will dawn, since "Anglo-Russian agreements regarding Asiatic affairs have always been very shortlived." The *National Zeitung* is the most sanguine of the German journals in its forecast of the future. Russia, it thinks, will not be satisfied with having reached the Manchurian coast. She will insist upon reaching the Indian Ocean, either through India itself or through Persian and Turkish territory, but "no party, no Parliament, no Ministry in England could permit a Russian advance in that direction."

According to German opinion, it is precisely because the two rivals in Persia are England and Russia that a compromise is impossible. The influence of England is predominant on the Persian coast, while the northern portion of the country is already in reality a Russian sphere of influence. But no extension of supremacy in the interior would satisfy Russian ambitions. Russia is bound to aim at ultimately acquiring precisely that portion of Persia which constitutes the British sphere of influence, or, at least, the western portion of the Persian seaboard. Even although the assiduously circulated reports of the Russian acquisition of Bundar Abbas should prove to be as unfounded as Russian and Persian *dementis* represent, the mere rumour of such a transaction must, in the German view, "shed a more instructive light upon the real relations between Russia and England than Lord Salisbury's excessive jubilations."

Lord Salisbury has, in his time, been the subject of many accusations, but it has been reserved for enlightened German opinion to regard him as a boastful and over-sanguine Foreign Minister.

CHINA.

Pekin, May 5 (*Times*).—The Tsung-li-Yamen yesterday informed the British Legation that they had instructed the Viceroy of Canton to remove immediately the 600 Chinese troops from the Kaulung extension, at the same time reminding the Legation that the troops were sent only in difference to the personal request which the Governor of Hong Kong made to the Viceroy on April 3.

Further action regarding the firing by the Chinese upon the British has not yet been taken. The acceptance of the Chinese assurances that the firing was the act of lawless trainbands for which the Government is not responsible would seriously prejudice all foreign interests. As will be remembered, in the case of the murder of Margary, and later, in that of the Kocheng massacre, when reparation was evaded by the contention that the guilty parties were members of the secret Society of Vegetarians, permanent injury was the result.

The removal of the Canton Viceroy, whom Chinese custom regards as responsible for the outrage committed within his jurisdiction, would tend to check the present increasing anti-foreign movement.

Telegraphing on May 7, the Pekin correspondent of the *Times* says that the negotiations with reference to the Anglo-German Tien-tsin-Chin-kiang railway loan have been successfully terminated. A preliminary contract will, it is expected, be immediately signed for a five per cent. sterling loan of 7,400,000*l*. The construction of the railway is to be completed within five years. It will be 325 miles long. The German section of the railway from Tien-tsin to the southern border of Shan-tung is to be under joint German and Chinese control, and the English section to Chin-kiang under English and Chinese control. The geographical distance is 525 miles, but the estimated length of the proposed line is 613 miles. The news of the conclusion of the Agreement has been very favourably received at Berlin.

The French Minister at Pekin has presented to the Tsung-li-Yamen a demand for 1,200,000 taels and mining rights around Chun-king as an indemnity for the destruction of French mission property and outrages on French missionaries in Sze-chuan. The Chinese consider the claim preposterous.

Pekin, May 9 (*Reuter*).—Several edicts have recently been issued referring exclusively to changes among the officers of the Army, both of high and low rank. They clearly indicate the growing interest of the Throne in the organisation of the national forces. The Dowager-Empress is evidently alive to the necessity of safeguarding her position, most of the best troops being kept within easy distance of the capital.

The Chinese are undoubtedly in dread of German action in Shan-tung. A considerable number of prominent members of the Tsung-li-Yamen appear convinced that the Germans are anxious to extend a kind of protectorate over that province. This conviction, it is stated, is due to the opinion, openly expressed by many leading German merchants, that one province properly administered would be of more value commercially than the whole of the rest of China under the present trade restrictions. The last portion of the Italian guard has left Pekin. The whole of the Chinese fleet is assembled at Taku. The four rebels captured on the occasion of the attack on the British camp in the Kowlung Hinterland were convicted in the Hong Kong Police Court of riot and unlawful assembly, and sentenced to six months' hard labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks, on May 8.

ITALY AND CHINA.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed on May 9 that it was stated in official circles that Sammun would be occupied within a few days, and that when the Cabinet had been reconstructed Ministers would announce to the Chambers that the occupation had been accomplished with the full consent of England and China.

THE INDIAN PLAGUE COMMISSION.

The Indian Plague Commission sat at the India Office, Whitehall, on Saturday, May 6, this being their first meeting since returning to England. The President (Professor Fraser), Mr. Cumine, and Professor Wright were the only members present, Mr. Hewett being unable to attend through illness, and Dr. Ruffer on account of his duties with the Egyptian Government. No new points of interest came up in the course of the evidence, nor could this be expected after the very thorough and exhaustive manner in which the facts and figures had been gone into at the seat of investigation. Mahamari was again referred to in connection with plague, and the two scourges declared to be identical. Good sanitation was stated to be absolutely essential if ever India was to show a clean bill of health, and the probable advantages derivable from a system of death registration and corpse inspection were discussed. Inoculation by M. Haffkine's fluid was not touched upon, probably to the relief of the Commissioners themselves.

The first witness called was Dr. W. J. Simpson, F.R.C.P., late health officer, Calcutta, whose period of service had lasted from 1886 to 1897. The first case of fever and glandular enlargement which was suspected to be a case of plague which he had seen in Calcutta was on October 18, 1896. The patient was a Goanese youth aged seventeen. Small quantities of blood were drawn from the patient for cultivation. The microscopical specimens were examined the same night and found to contain diplo-bacteria. The medical board had investigated the case, and came to the conclusion that it was not one of true bubonic plague. Dr. Simpson also described four other cases among children of a somewhat similar character which were reported to him in the second week in October. On Oct. 20 he inquired with Surgeon-Captain Vaughan into the death of a woman, and it was found that she had suffered from high fever and from swelling of the glands on one side of the neck. There was no swelling in the groins. Blood was drawn by a sterilised hypodermic syring from the heart, which was found to contain large numbers of diplo-bacteria, but, as all the cultures were much contaminated, no decided opinion was formed at the time. After seeing similar cases in Poona, he was satisfied that it was a case of plague. On November 1 a child aged four, who had been ill ten days, was reported to him as a suspicious case of plague. Diplo-bacteria were found in the blood of the groin. The house in which the case occurred was occupied by Marwaries, who received goods from Bombay. On inspection of the warehouse below, in which the child was accustomed to play, a sickly looking rat was found. The rat was killed and examined, and its glands in the left groin were found to be enlarged, congested and agglutinated together. Diplo-bacteria were found in the blood and internal organs, and cultures from these gave growths resembling specimens of plague bacilli in rats received from Bombay. Healthy rats were examined, but no bacilli were found in their organs. Several other cases were described by the witness, but in December 1896 the medical board reported that none of the cases which had come before them were plague, but were due to other causes.

In answer to a question by Dr. Wright, the witness admitted that when bacteria were found in the blood the case was a very serious one. None of the cases which he had mentioned produced any infection. Climatic buboes had been noticed on the East Indian Station, and to a less extent on the Mediterranean and Chinese Station. Although plague had occurred in houses in which cattle were living as well as human beings, there appeared to be no evidence that the cattle had ever caught the plague.

Surgeon-Colonel Richardson, who had served in the vaccination and sanitary departments of the North-Western Provinces of India, said that he had been struck with the insanitary condition of the habitations in Bombay. In rooms about six feet long by twelve feet wide he had seen the floors covered with people, and, in addition, beds hanging from the roof. There was absolutely no ray of light or any means of getting air into the room. Immediately beneath whatever windows there might be there were usually open sewers. The witness declared emphatically that very little opposition to plague measures, even to evacuation (which he looked upon as the most effective way of dealing with the disease), was met with when a really strong local officer, a man with individuality and tact, and one who was capable of winning the confidence of the people, was at the head of affairs. In explanation of this views with regard to evacuation, he asserted that plague was absolutely a disease of locality. No single outbreak occurred in sanitary quarters. The pest could be eradicated, provided that the authorities obtained information of the first cases in any particular place (which was at present impossible), and immediately acted on the instructions of the Government of India. The most salutary course was to push forward the Municipal Bill in Bombay and extend its application to the whole country.

Surgeon-General Cleghorn's principal point was his strong objection to corpse-inspection. It was, he declared, impossible to overcome the prejudices of the people in that respect, and also with regard to death registration.

After asking Surgeon-General Plank a few questions the Commission adjourned till Saturday, May 13.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—May 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C W Owen, C M C, C I E, I M S, B
Lieut Col W Owen I M S, B
Major J H Christie B
Capt C A Kemball B
Mr J C Faunthorpe B Cov
Mr R L Harris, B Cov
Mr H A Crump B Cov
Mr J F Connolly B Cov
Mr E M Coventry B
Mr C H Gordon B
Mr W A Nedham B
Mr W B Stuart B
Mr J S L Long B
Mr R W L Hawkins B
Mr A Monies B
Mr H Luckstedt B
Mr H H Heard B
Mr R A Yates B
Mr A L H Palmer B
Mr F Lebaney B
Mr A E Rose B
Mr A Dryden B
Mr W E Gordon Leith B
Mr W B Chambers B
Mr H M Finch B
Miss A Parker B
Col C [illegible] Lawson M
Mr W B A Ting M Cov
Mr J E H Hasted M
Lieut Col W G H Henderson I M S Bo
Mr C R Roper Bo Cov
Mr W R Woodrow Bo
Mr W [illegible] Wilkins Bo
Mr M Webb Bo
Brig Gen J H Barnard C B, C M G, A D C
Major Gen Sir G de C Morton K C I E, C B
Col A McC Bruce
Col J E Broadbent C B

Lieut Col F Stevenson
Lieut Col A J Willocks I M S
Lieut Col M C Barton
Lieut Col E Ferrand
Lieut Col F G L Mainwaring
Lieut Col C H Westmorland
Lieut Col D W R Barr C S I
Major E T Paul
Major J Shakespear C I E D S O
Major J W U Macnamara I M S
Capt E Brandreth
Capt C Barnett
Capt R E Chaplin
Capt G A Hawkins
Capt R A Rooth
Capt G M C Smith
Capt C F Lobbie
Capt J M Wikeley
Capt W Warner
Capt A G de V Chichester
Capt C P G Griffin
Capt G Y C Hunter I M S
Capt C H C Heyman
Capt C L O Reid
Capt J C Lamont
Capt T Philipps
Capt C R Elliot
Capt H J Jones D S O
Lieut J R Kennedy
Lieut A M Elsmie
Lieut A V W Hope
Lieut H B D Campbell
Lieut A L Tarver
Lieut G H Prevost
Assist Surg C A Owen
Chief Engineer C Fuller
Engineer B C Banyer
Assist Engineer A A Macdonald

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C C H Hallett B 2 mo furl
Mr T W Stewart B furl commuted to furl on M C for 15 mo
Major C Adams I M S M 3 mo M C
Lieut-Col H Hamilton 3 mo
Lieut-Col H Lawson 6 mo

Capt George Lamb till Aug 7 1899
Lieut G H Sheppard 5 mo
Lieut J Hodgkinson 3 days
Lieut C S Fellows 2 mo
Lieut E L Swifte 10 days
Lieut E Tennant 14 days
Second Lieut A R Sprenger 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C C H Hallett B
Mr R L Ward B
Mr J A Betham B
Major H D McIntyre
Capt N M C Stevens

Lieut E M Taylor
Lieut A A West
Lieut H A V Cummins
Engineer D J Taylor.

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THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN.

The *London Gazette* contains the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to Lord Cromer. The despatch of Lieut.-Col. Lewis, with which Lord Kitchener deals, is also published in full:—

Omdurman, Feb. 8, 1899.

My Lord,—I have the honour to forward the report of Lieut.-Col. Lewis, C.B., on the decisive defeat inflicted by the force under his command on Ahmed Fedil's army in the cataract south of Roseires.

It has since turned out that a much larger portion of Ahmed Fedil's force escaped from the left bank than Col. Lewis's information led him to believe. On their arrival at the White Nile, however, they found that gunboats were on the look-out to prevent their crossing, and, despairing of escape, they decided to surrender to Government.

On learning this Fedil fled with some twenty or thirty of his Taaisha followers, and by the offer of large bribes induced some of the neighbouring Arabs to enable him to cross the White Nile. There is reason to believe that he has since joined Abdullahi in Kordofan.

The remainder of his force, to the number of over 2,000 men, surrendered on Jan. 8 to Lieut. Strickland, who had been sent with the A.S.W. Metemmeh to prevent them from crossing. The bulk of the prisoners from both parts of this once formidable force have now reached Khartoum.

I consider that Col. Lewis deserves the greatest credit for his promptness in seizing the first and only opportunity that has occurred of attacking Ahmed Fedil's force with a chance of success, and that the conduct of the officers and men under his command is worthy of all praise,—I have, &c.,

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM,

The Viscount Cromer, G.C.B. &c.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimeam hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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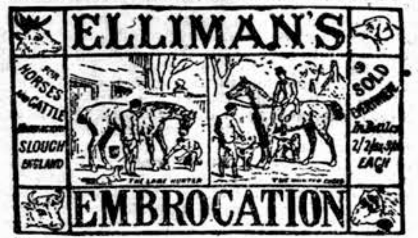

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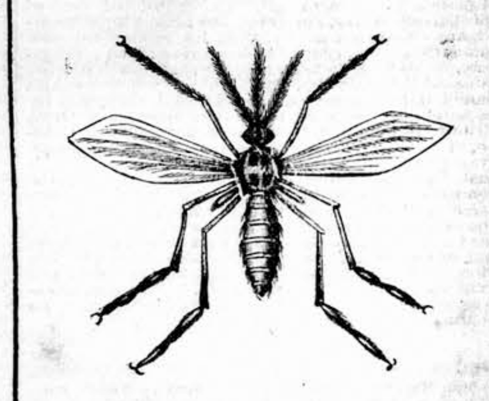

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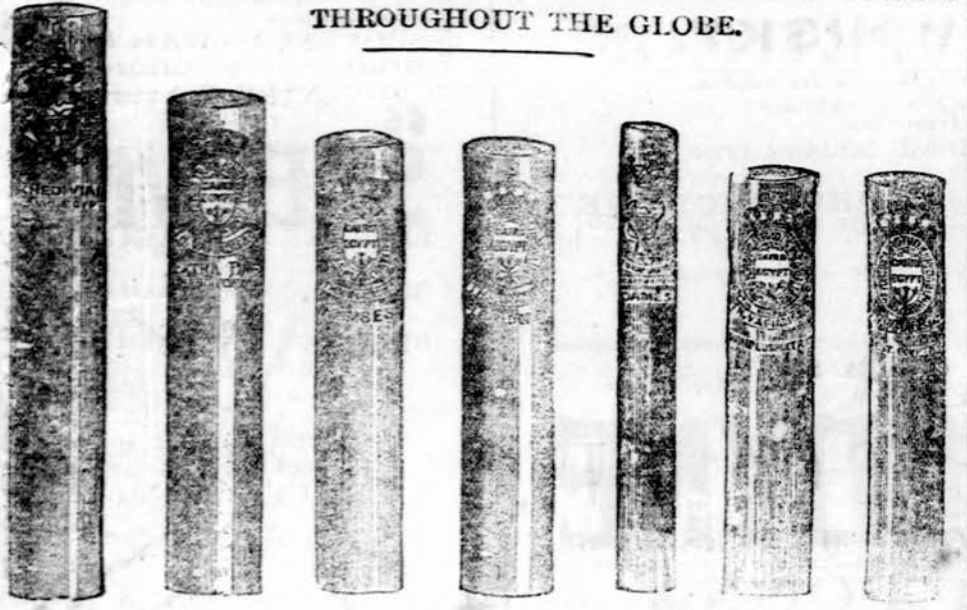

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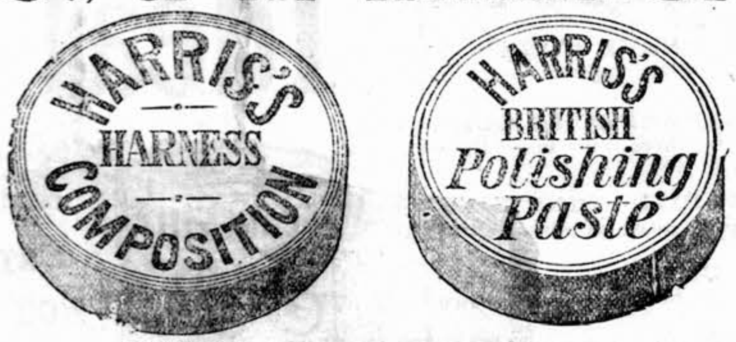

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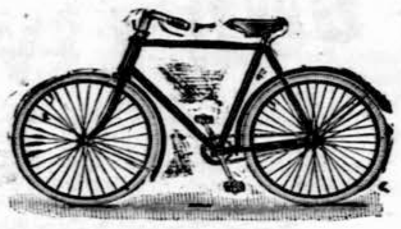

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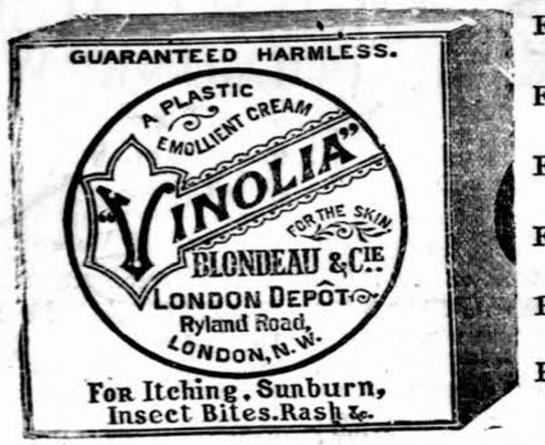

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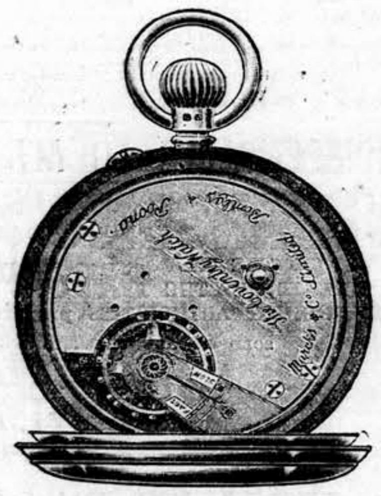

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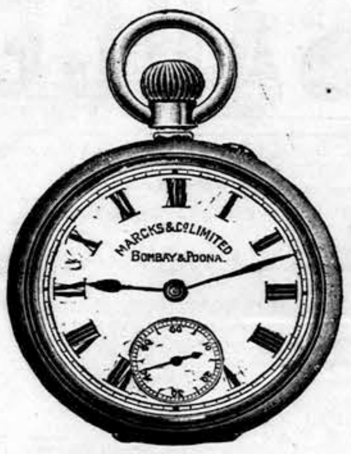

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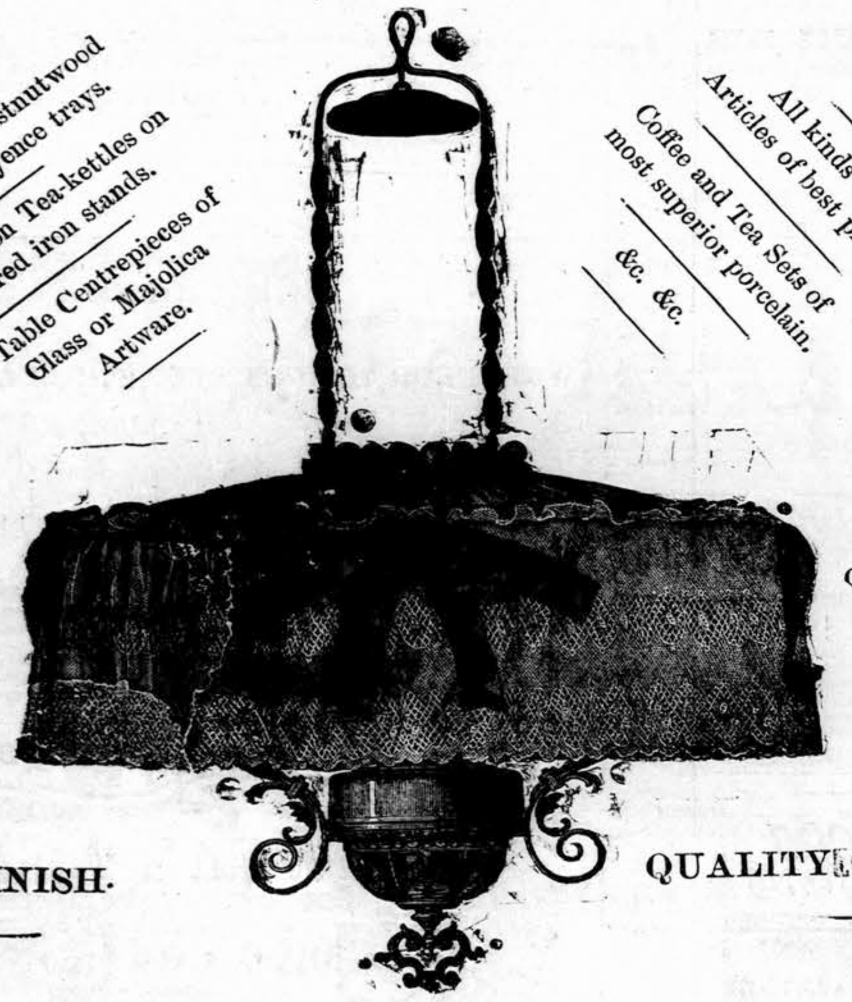

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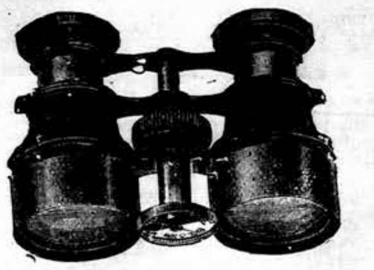

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